

Fahd, Benjedid and Arafat hold talks

RABAT (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, Algerian President Chadli Benjedid and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat had talks in Algiers Monday, the Algerian News Agency APS said. The agency gave no details of the topics discussed. King Fahd arrived in Algiers Sunday for a three-day visit. Mr. Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), had arrived Saturday at the head of a Palestinian military delegation. Before King Fahd's arrival, the official Algerian press said the main topics at the talks would include the Palestinian question, the West Saharan conflict, and bilateral relations. The agency said Monday that Mr. Arafat and his delegation had visited a contingent of Palestinian commandos evacuated from Beirut and now stationed at Tebessa, eastern Algeria.

Volume 7 Number 2120

AMMAN, TUESDAY NOVEMBER 23, 1982 — SAFAR 9, 1403

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Curfew imposed on West Bank refugee camp near Nablus

AMMAN (Petra) — The Israeli occupation authorities imposed a curfew Monday on the Askar refugee camp and the central market in Nablus. According to Israeli military sources, the curfew was imposed following an attack by a number of Arab residents in the city on two Jewish settlers near Nablus.

Essebsi to join OAU meetings

TUNIS (R) — Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi will leave Tuesday for Tripoli to take part in Organisation of African Unity (OAU) meetings, the Tunisian News Agency TAP said Monday. The agency said Mr. Essebsi had not been able to attend the meetings until now, because as a member of the Arab League committee of seven he had been in France discussing Arab Middle East peace proposals with President Francois Mitterrand.

Ellemann-Jensen to visit Israel

COPENHAGEN (R) — Danish Foreign Minister and current President of the European Community Council of Ministers, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, said Monday he had accepted an invitation to visit Israel next weekend for talks with Israeli leaders. Mr. Ellemann-Jensen, who paid similar official visits to Lebanon and Jordan earlier this month, told Danish radio he would be travelling to Israel with a community mandate to urge active Israeli participation in an eventual Middle East peace process. He said that community foreign ministers, who are holding a two-day meeting in Brussels, would formulate the message Tuesday that he is to convey to Israel.

Hungarian premier arrives in Ankara

ANKARA (R) — Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar arrived in Ankara Monday to discuss bilateral and international issues with Turkish leaders. On his arrival at Ankara Airport, Mr. Lazar, the first Hungarian prime minister to visit Turkey, told reporters he wanted to promote relations between the two countries "despite our different social systems." He was greeted by Prime Minister Bulend Ufusu who said historical ties between Turkey and Hungary provided a good platform for strong relations today. During the three-day visit the two leaders are expected to sign agreements on extradition and tourism, officials said. On Tuesday Mr. Lazar will meet Gen. Kenan Evren, Turkey's leader since the military coup two years ago, who was recently elected president in a national referendum.

Sharon 'to visit U.S. next week'

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon is due to visit the United States this week, the Jerusalem Post reported Monday. But the newspaper quoted "sources" as saying the minister would not go unless he had been assured of, or confidently expected to arrange, meetings with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger. Obviously, the aim of Mr. Sharon's visit is to meet with Jewish groups in Los Angeles and Las Vegas.

Afghan rebels kill Islamic clergyman

ISLAMABAD (R) — Afghan rebels have killed a pro-government Islamic clergyman in the capital, Radio Kabul reported Monday. The radio, monitored here, said Ahmad Shah Masood, a member of the Afghan government's Islamic Affairs Department and prayer leader at Kabul's Jama' Mena Mosque, was "martyred" in his home by what it called counter-revolutionaries last Saturday while he was offering evening prayers. It did not say how he was killed. Senior government officials attended the funeral Sunday the radio said.

Aliyev replaces Kirilenko Soviets reshuffle ruling politburo

MOSCOW (R) — Veteran Soviet politician Andrei Kirilenko, 76, was dropped Monday from the ranks of the ruling politburo and Azerbaijan Party Chief Geidar Aliyev was promoted in his place, the Soviet News Agency TASS announced.

TASS said Mr. Kirilenko had been relieved of his functions at his own request and because of his ill-health.

New party chief Yuri Andropov paid tribute to Mr. Kirilenko's services to the Soviet Communist Party and state.

In another significant move, First Deputy head of the State Planning Commission, Nikolai Ryzhkov was promoted to become one of a group of powerful central committee secretaries. Mr. Kirilenko, who had been a member of the politburo "inner cabinet" of the central committee, had been expected to leave the politburo after his portrait disappeared from the leadership line-up early this month.

But Mr. Andropov's warm words of tribute suggested that Mr. Kirilenko was not leaving in total disgrace. Mr. Aliyev, 59, an Azerbaijani, is by background a career KGB security police member. He headed the KGB in Soviet Azerbaijan for two years before becoming first secretary of the regional party in 1969.

He moved up to the politburo's junior ranks in 1976. On U.S.-Soviet relations Mr. Andropov said Monday that Moscow was not prepared to make any preliminary concessions in order to improve relations with the United States, the official TASS news

agency reported.

He said the Soviet Union wanted to reach agreement with the West on arms control but nobody should expect it to carry out unilateral disarmament.

"We are not naive people," Mr. Andropov said in a speech to a meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee, as carried by TASS.

Mr. Andropov promised to continue efforts to improve relations with China and said "we pay great attention to every positive response to this from the Chinese side."

The party leader said there had been "a lot of conjecture" about the course of Soviet foreign policy after the death of President Leonid Brezhnev.

Mr. Andropov said the Kremlin believed that the present difficulties and tensions in the world situation "can and must be overcome."

"Mankind cannot endlessly put up with the arms race and with wars unless it wants to put its future at stake," he declared.

He said the Soviet Communist Party did not want the battle of ideas to grow into a confrontation between states and peoples. The "aggressive designs of imperialism" forced the Soviet Union and its allies to maintain their defences at a proper level, but military rivalry was not Moscow's choice, he said.

African leaders may break OAU deadlock on Chad

TRIPOLI (R) — African heads of state began arriving here Monday to break a deadlock over Chad that threatens to force the second postponement of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in four months.

An OAU list said heads of state or prime ministers of 18 states had arrived or were expected shortly to start private talks aimed at ending a week-old impasse which caused the breakdown of a ministerial session last week.

Delegates said it was impossible to forecast whether the summit would start as scheduled Tuesday afternoon unless there was agreement on who should represent Chad, the issue which scuttled last week's foreign ministers session.

Fourteen moderate states walked out of the ministerial talks because of a Libyan-led refusal to

allow the government of Hissene Habre to take Chad's seat until the issue had been discussed at the summit.

A walkout of similar proportions at the summit would leave the OAU without a quorum for the second time in four months. The OAU's August summit collapsed over the seating of a delegation of the Polisario Western Sahara independence movement.

The OAU list said leaders were expected from Ethiopia, Mali, Kenya, Nigeria, Liberia, Central African Republic, Congo, Tanzania, Comoros and Sierra Leone.

Prime ministers of Zimbabwe, Mauritius and Cape Verde were also due Monday and would be followed here Tuesday by representatives of Senegal, Rwanda, Benin and Djibouti, they said.

Pope tones down planned remarks against mafia

ical City said the issued text of the speech remained the Pope's official view, and would be published as such for the record.

But the pontiff took time to sing Polish folk songs and make impromptu remarks while omitting two key paragraphs from a lengthy prepared speech.

He also dropped an expression of direct personal support for Sicilian bishops' recent threat of excommunication for mafia crimes of armed robbery, kidnap and murder.

The Roman Catholic Church in Sicily has recently launched a renewed campaign against mafia gangs which control a lucrative and murderous international heroin trade from this southern port. Church sources said there had been intense local political pressure for the pontiff's visit to emphasise the milder face of the troubled Mediterranean island.

On Saturday, the Pope said that "barbarous violence" had bloodied Palermo's streets for too long, and he urged university professors to use the force of ideas against the mafia.

PALERMO, Sicily (R) — Church leaders here Monday assess the impact of Pope John Paul's visit to Sicily after the pontiff drastically toned down his planned remarks about the mafia in a parting speech Sunday night.

The Pope did not condemn the mafia's legendary code of silence, "omertà" as it is known, that the Vatican had included in an advance text of his speech. He also missed out a string of tough references to the island's stark social contrasts.

Local mafia experts said a reference to "omertà" would undoubtedly have struck a responsive chord among islanders.

And policemen in the Palermo flying squad, embittered by the loss of yet another colleague last week, mounted a leaflet campaign to encourage local churchmen and the Pope to make much stronger attacks on the mafia.

In a speech to young people, the pontiff urged them to build a new society to isolate and destroy what he called "the mafia mentality."

An official spokesman in Vat-



Jubilant Lebanese Judo Club members carry President Gemayel's portrait and chant national anthem as part of their Independence Day celebrations on Monday (A.P. wirephoto)

Lebanon celebrates Independence Day with parades in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon observed its 39th anniversary of independence Monday with parades, pomp and ceremony, but after years of civil and regional strife, more than 90 per cent of its land is controlled by foreign troops or local militias.

In Beirut, the only part of the country under the control of Lebanese security forces, the military staged a parade across the former "green line"—an area which until September represented a virtual no-go area between east and west Beirut.

It was the first time since before the 1975-76 Lebanese civil war that Beirut had been able to hold full-scale celebrations to mark its independence from France in 1943.

The "green line" was reopened two months ago after Palestinian commandos evacuated west Beirut in the wake of the Israeli June invasion of Lebanon and its bombardment of the western half of the city.

The Israelis still control an area from the southern outskirts of Beirut to the Israeli border.

Syrian troops, which entered Lebanon at the request of the authorities in 1976 to put an end to the civil war, control large areas of the north and east. Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) fighters hold positions behind Syrian lines.

In addition to the foreign troops, Christian or Muslim militias hold sway in some towns and villages.

Although President Amin Gemayel says "greater Beirut" is now reunited, government forces have only a superficial presence in the east of the capital, where right-wing Christian militias formerly led by his late brother, Bashir, maintain a strong force, but at present confine themselves to their barracks.

President Gemayel took the salute at the Beirut parade Monday as a broad spectrum of marches—of the armed forces to boy scouts, girl guides and athletes—moved through war-scarred Christian and Muslim districts.

United States' special Middle East envoy Philip Habib has been in Beirut since last Friday on a new mission aimed at working out the withdrawal of the Israeli, Syrian and PLO forces from Lebanese territory.

But, even if Mr. Habib were to

succeed in his delicate mission, withdrawal of so many troops could take months and the question of how to restore central government control over areas held by militias would remain.

Mr. Habib, 62, who negotiated the August evacuation of PLO commandos from west Beirut, was sent back to the Middle East by President Reagan on Friday to give new impetus to the efforts to remove foreign troops from Lebanon. He has seen President Gemayel and is expected to visit Israel soon.

Baalbek youths dispersed

Meanwhile the Lebanese flag flew again over the town hall in Baalbek Monday after negotiations brought a peaceful end to anti-government demonstrations by hundreds of armed youths Sunday.

Police said the youths, who had torn down the flag, occupied the town hall and closed off the town centre, agreed to disperse after talks involving local factional leaders, Lebanese security forces, and the Syrian troops which control the area.

The flag had been hoisted again at a brief ceremony Monday morning, they added.

Israel drops demands that teachers sign pledge not to support PLO

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel Monday dropped its demand that foreign university teachers in the West Bank sign a pledge not to support the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) but said it was incorporating similar conditions in work permit regulations.

Full details of the changes were not disclosed. Officials at West Bank universities said they were unsure whether they would quietly acquiesce to the pledge had attracted both in Israel and abroad.

The United States has accused Israel of limiting academic freedom.

"The situation is confused," said Thomas Scanlan, vice chancellor of Bethlehem University, who added that he hoped it was not a cosmetic change. Officials at Birzeit, biggest of the West Bank universities, said they feared it

could be a publicity stunt rather than a real change.

Israeli officials said details of the changes would be spelt out by Col. Yehuda Carmon, head of the Israeli Occupation Administration, when he meets chancellors of the Palestinian Universities on Wednesday.

Earlier they told reporters that in future teachers and other foreigners wishing to work in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip would apply for the same permit.

The permits will be issued on condition applicants do nothing to harm Israeli security and public order, an official in the occupation administration said.

"This includes complying with all the laws and security regulations which prohibit any action or providing any service which would aid the PLO or any other

hostile organisation," he added. The PLO is a banned organisation in the occupied territories. So far 22 foreign teachers from three universities have been deported because they refused to sign the pledge.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz compared the pledge to the U.S. loyalty oath of the McCarthy period.

The pledge has also run into opposition inside Israel. More than 200 university lecturers have signed a petition calling on the government to drop the measure.

The pledge reads: "I hereby declare that I undertake to desist from committing any act or rendering any service which is likely to give assistance or support to the organisation called the PLO or to other hostile organisations as defined by law."

Fanfani rules out devaluation of lire

ROME (R) — Italy's prime minister-designate Amintore Fanfani was quoted Monday as having ruled out a devaluation of the lire as part of an economic package to be discussed with potential government coalition partners. Mr. Fanfani, meeting members of parliament of his own Christian Democratic Party, said a devaluation would not help solve Italy's economic crisis. Senator Nicola Mancino said. The meeting was held for Mr. Fanfani, who last headed a government 20 years ago, to map out his policy ideas before talks with leaders of the Socialist, Liberal, Social Democratic and Republican parties.

PLO Central Council to meet in Syria Thursday

DAMASCUS (R) — A long-delayed key meeting of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chief Yasser Arafat is due to take place in Damascus on Thursday, the Palestine News Agency Wafa reported Monday.

Wafa said Khaleel Al Fahum, speaker of the Palestine National Council (parliament-in-exile), sent out invitations Monday for a meeting of the 10-member Palestine Central Council.

The Central Council meeting will be the first since the PLO was evacuated from Beirut last summer under Israeli pressure and scattered around the Arab World. The Central Council is expected to set a date for a session of the parliament-in-exile, the only Palestine body empowered to make major changes in PLO strategy.

Palestinian sources say the Central Council meeting has been delayed by tension between Mr. Arafat and Syrian President Hafez Al Assad. The sources said on Sunday Mr. Arafat appeared to be unwilling to come to Damascus until he was assured of a satisfactory welcome from the Syrian government and press.

Relations between the PLO leader and President Assad have long been uneasy and plunged to a new low when Syria criticised Mr. Arafat's recent moves to build close ties with Jordan.

Monday's announcement came amid reports of mediation by Palestinian leaders between Mr. Arafat and the Syrian president. But no breakthrough has been announced.

The Central Council is traditionally responsible for preparing meetings of the parliament-in-exile, an unwieldy body which is made up of Palestinians living in several countries.

The presence of 60 of the Palestinian movement's leaders in Damascus is expected to provide an opportunity for the eight guerrilla groups within the PLO to unify their stand on issues.

Iraq repeats threat to attack Iranian economic targets

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq repeated its threat Monday to attack Iranian economic targets and foreign tankers which lead at Iran's main Kharg oil terminal in the Gulf.

The warning, in the Baghdad daily Al Thawra, was made one day after Iraq said its forces sank five oil tankers near the terminal on Saturday night.

Iran Monday denied that any tankers were hit and said loading was continuing normally at Kharg Island.

Al Thawra, organ of the ruling Baath Party, said the terminal was one of the facilities which enabled

Iran to continue the 26-month-old Gulf war with Iraq.

"Nothing will prevent us from striking vehemently as long as the enemy insists on continuing the war and attempts to harm our sovereignty," it declared. "Oil companies which take the risk of sending their ships are solely responsible for the consequences of Iraqi strikes," it added.

There was no immediate official comment in Baghdad Monday on the Iranian denial. Iraq has reported several previous attacks on the island as part of a drive to hit Iran's oil sales.

Lloyds confirms damage to 2 Iranian vessels

LONDON (R) — Two Iranian vessels, a tanker and a hotel ship, are reported to be lying badly damaged at Iran's Gulf port of Bushire, a Lloyds Shipping Agency spokesman said.

He said he believed the damage resulted from fighting in the two-year-old, Iran-Iraq conflict, but no firm details were immediately available.

The Lloyds report followed an Iraqi statement Sunday that its planes and naval units had sunk five tankers at Iran's main oil terminal at Kharg Island, 60 kilometres northwest of Bushire.

The Lloyds report about the 41,440-ton tanker Shirvan, owned by the National Iranian Tanker Company, and the 45,933-ton Iranian government-owned hotel ship Raffaelo provided the first independent confirmation of damage to any shipping in the Gulf over the weekend. But Lloyds had no firm indication of when the ships might have been hit.

venting the veteran left-winger from taking office. But commentators say Mr. Brizola's election, if confirmed, will take the political liberalisation process, or "abertura" (opening) as it is known, into new areas.

As counting continued from last Monday's election, Mr. Brizola, an old foe of the military, looked certain to win the state governorship, one of the country's key political posts.

President Joao Figueiredo has publicly dismissed any idea of pre-

The elections, for 22 of the 23 state governors, one third of the senate, all 479 congressional seats, and state assemblies and local officials, were the most far-reaching since a military coup in 1964 but did not include the all-powerful presidency.

Ghali: PLO recognition of Israel key for talks

PARIS (R) — Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Boutros Boutros Ghali, said Monday Egypt was pressing the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to recognise Israel as a step towards involvement in negotiations with the United States.

Speaking from Cairo in an interview with French Radio, Dr. Ghali said Egypt believed PLO recognition of Israel was the key to opening the way to political talks, although the move would have no legal significance and would be unlikely to be reciprocated by Israel.

"We have explained to various PLO representatives who have come to Cairo that the time has come to give recognition to Israel," he said.

"Even if this recognition produces no direct effect in terms of

the Israeli government, it will permit direct contact with the United States and, secondly, it will reinforce the position of moderates and advocates of peace in Israel," he added.

Dr. Ghali, speaking on the eve of a visit to Egypt by French President Francois Mitterrand, said PLO leader Yasser Arafat was welcome to settle in Egypt, along with a Palestine government-in-exile if one were set up.

But he made clear that Egypt stuck by its refusal to receive Palestinian fighters who withdrew from Beirut after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Dr. Ghali reiterated Egypt's support for President Reagan's September proposals for peace based on Palestinian autonomy in association with Jordan.

But he said only U.S. pressure

could bring a shift in Israel's hard-line stance towards a Palestinian solution as the U.S. provided 90 per cent of Israel's arms and other needs.

With the approach of a new presidential election period in the United States next year, Egypt wants extremely rapid action from Washington, he said.

He said Egypt believed the Soviet Union should be associated with peace talks at a later stage since a durable solution could not be reached without the involvement of both superpowers.

Egypt's position was that despite the policies of the current Israeli administration there was no alternative to pursuing the peace process started with the 1978 Camp David accords and to encouraging moderate forces in both Israel and the Arab World, he

added.

Renewed attack on Israel

Meanwhile in Cairo Egypt Monday renewed its attack on Israel's latest settlement plans in occupied Arab territories, accusing it of hindering peace efforts in the Middle East.

Israel earlier this month disclosed plans to build up to 60 new Jewish settlements in the West Bank by 1985, drawing sharp criticism from Egypt, the only Arab country which maintains diplomatic relations with the Jewish state.

Asked by reporters to comment on the plans, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said: "They are totally rejected. They constitute a very stiff obstacle to efforts aimed at reviving peace talks in the area."

Mr. Ali was speaking after a meeting with President Hosni Mubarak and top policy advisers including Prime Minister Fuad Mubieddin, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Boutros Ghali and Presidential Adviser Osama Baz.

Mr. Ali said the meeting dealt with the outcome of his recent talks in Washington and the situation in the Middle East.

Later Mr. Ali held a 90-minute meeting with the Israeli ambassador to Cairo, Moshe Sasson, which they both described as "friendly and cordial".

Mr. Ali said they discussed bilateral relations and ways of setting a border dispute over Tabá, a 700-metre coastal strip in Sinai.

Mr. Sasson described the differences over Tabá as "only technical."

HOME NEWS

NCC approves 34 articles of Journalists Association law

By Lamis Andoni
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The National Consultative Council (NCC) approved in its regular session Monday 34 more articles of the draft law of the Journalists Association.

The articles approved included the method of election of an association council and of the president, functions and responsibilities of the council, qualifications of president and council members and the restrictions and obligations of the members.

It was decided, after a prolonged and heated discussion that started last Monday, that the association council should be elected by all members regardless whether they are from the private or public sector.

The nine-member council should include three representatives each from the private sector, the public sector and owners of newspapers and journalistic publications.

NCC member Dr. Khalil Al Salem suggested that the proportional representation system should be followed in specifying the number of representatives of the three groups in the association council.

Accordingly there should be five members from the private sector, two each from the public sector and owners of newspapers.

Dr. Salem's proposal was rejected on the basis that it will lead to monopolisation by the private sector journalists, and that there is "no specific statistics available to NCC Legal Committee con-

cerning the number of the members of the three interest groups."

It was also approved that the president, who will be the 10th member in the association council, should be elected directly by members of the association and should be from the private sector. The law stipulates that a nominated member to the presidency should not be a foreigner or a correspondent for a foreign news agency and should have practised journalism for at least 10 years.

Council members have to be Jordanian and registered with the association for at least three years, but they can be working with a foreign news agency in Jordan, as well.

The law, however, bans the council from accepting any financial or otherwise aid from any foreign source without the approval of the Jordanian cabinet.

According to the law the journalists are obliged to maintain the secrecy of their source of information and to double-check the authenticity of the information before publication.

The law also restricts journalists from practising any other profession other than journalism and from being a member of any other professional association.

Among other issues discussed Monday by the NCC was a sug-

gestion by NCC member Sulaiman Ertimeh concerning smuggled foreign cigarettes.

Mr. Ertimeh suggested that the government should either take strict security measures to prevent the smuggling of foreign cigarettes or permit their import into the country if it will not hurt the national tobacco industry. The proposal was referred to NCC Financial and Administrative Committee for a thorough study of the subject.

A resolution adopted by the National Mobilisation Committee which defines its functions was presented to the council. The tasks of the committee, which included the study of any subject referred to it by the NCC, the submission of proposals pertaining to national mobilisation objectives in coordination with NCC leadership and the contribution to project the national role in making and following up events of national interest.

The resolution was approved on the condition that the proposals be presented to the council before their implementation.

A suggestion was also submitted to the council by Mr. Issa Al Ramoni, who requested the prime minister to make a political statement to the council about the latest developments in the area.

The NCC vote "in favour of the proposal which specified that the subjects to be discussed as: The Iran-Iraq war, the Arab peace initiative, the Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue, and finally the Lebanese situation.

The prime minister is expected to address the council in a future session.



The National Consultative Council in session Monday (Petra photo)

Industrial productivity seminar opens

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputising for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Industry and Trade Minister Walid Asfour Monday opened at the Amman Chamber of Industry a seminar on the role of productivity in developing industrial work, organised by the chamber in cooperation with the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

Addressing the opening session of the seminar, Mr. Asfour pointed out the significance of productivity in industry and economy. Speaking about some indicators of the increased industrial productivity in Jordan, Mr. Asfour said industrial production in Jordan in 1981 totalled JD 200 million compared to JD 45 million in 1975.

He emphasised the need for "enhancing efforts and overcoming difficulties to increase production, to raise productivity, and to achieve coordination and integration among various functions of the industrial projects as well as management of materials and warehouses and the unification of wage scales.

He said all this is necessary for high performance in industry which should also include incentives and assessment of productive efficiency.

Mr. Asfour explained that among the major reasons for the high cost of Jordanian products and consequently the sale prices is "insufficient productivity and lack of personnel skill". This would consequently put local products in a position of not being able to compete with foreign goods in the local and foreign markets and obstructs the diversification of pro-

ducts, he said. Concluding his speech, Mr. Asfour said that the criterion of the success of any industrial establishment is the extent of high-quality products it gives to consumers.

Addressing the opening session, Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani said that Jordan has made "significant strides" in the last few years in horizontal development through the expansion of industrial and agricultural investments, construction and services. The number of schools, institutes and universities and graduates of all professions has increased, he said. Spending and investment have also increased, he added.

Dr. Anani said the manpower element is the cornerstone in the developmental process. "We should develop the quality of production in Jordan through appropriate technology and science, maintenance and modernisation," he said.

Amman Chamber of Industry President Bandar Al Tahha also made a speech saying that the industrial community in Jordan will continue to exert its efforts to develop the industrial sector and the development process.

He said: "We should concentrate on the vulnerable areas in poor productivity in our industrial establishments in order to minimise the use of foreign workers while increasing production."

Adviser at the Employers Department at the ILO, Lama Nasr, told the seminar that development of medium-size and small enterprises would lead to a more equitable distribution of national in-

come and would help innovation and creativity by the employers and workers.

Amman Chamber of Commerce Director Ali Al Dajani said that "transformation from the phase of services to the phase of production in Jordan dictates on us to tackle the problem of low productivity." He said that more specialised seminar on productivity will be held in the future and international experts and ILO representatives will attend the seminar.

Among the working papers which will be submitted to the four-day seminar is a working paper on the basics of productivity, the role of supervisory management in production, job description and its effect on productivity, and ways of avoiding waste as well as the application of instructions of safety in production. The working papers also include the role of preparing and training manpower and its impact on raising productivity and wages.

On the concluding day of the seminar, a report will be submitted to the seminar on the role of the private sector in economic development plans which deal primarily with productivity.

In the first session of the seminar, two working papers were discussed. The first was the basics of productivity by Mr. Ali Dajani and the second was on the social norms governing work and discipline in industrial establishments by Dr. Subhi Al Tibi, director general of the Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Company.



Amman Chamber of Industry Director Ali Al Dajani Monday addresses participants of a seminar on industrial productivity (Petra photo)

Qadisiya Community Centre students briefed on DNLDA

AMMAN (Petra) — A team of students from the Qadisiya Community Centre Monday visited the Department of National Libraries, Documentation and Archives (DNLDA) where they toured various sections and was briefed on modern methods used at the department.

The students also heard a briefing from DNLDA Director-General Ahmad Sharkas on the role of the DNLDA in filing national documents and manuscripts and indexing of references and books.

Dr. Sharkas affirmed the significance of books in advancing the cultural awareness of citizens. He also pointed out that the DNLDA has plans for expanding its activities to include all areas of the country.

Alia conference rescheduled

AMMAN (J.T.) — The three-day conference on "Regionalism in International Air Transport," which was postponed last October, has been rescheduled for April 19-21, 1983.

New information and registration materials will be mailed to all potential participants, Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, announced this week.

The conference will take place in Amman and is expected to draw a large international body of participants, as well as local business leaders and diplomatic representatives, Alia said.

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Water Supply Corporation approves '83 budget

AMMAN (Petra) — The board of directors of the Water Supply Corporation (WSC) met under the chairmanship of Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani.

During the meeting, the board approved the 1983 budget of the WSC totalling JD 15 million as capital expenditure, JD 6,700,000 as current expenditures and JD 3,250,000 as revenues.

The board also approved a cooperation agreement signed between the WSC and the Water and Sewerage Department of Washington for training Jordanian personnel in the United States to implement various water and sewerage projects in Jordan.

Jordan Times

Tel: 667171

PLO educational council plans meetings in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Higher Educational and Scientific Council will hold a meeting in Amman on Nov. 27 - 28.

During the meeting, which will be headed by Dr. Ahmad Sulei Al Dajani, the 430-member council of university professors and experts will discuss topics related to educational conditions of Palestinian people.

The council will also discuss conditions of Arab universities in Israeli occupied territories and Israel's arbitrary measures against Palestinian educational institutes, including deportation of university professors and defence orders jeopardising the educational process of Arabs in the occupied territories.

South Korean deputy minister to hold talks on construction

AMMAN (Petra) — The deputy minister of construction of South Korea arrived in Amman Monday for a short visit to Jordan. He is scheduled to meet officials of the Jordanian Cooperative Organisation (JCO) and discuss with them ways of developing cooperation between the federation and the JCO.

Tunisian Transport and Communications Minister Al Sadeq Ibn Jum'ah will arrive in Amman Tuesday for an official visit.

During his stay in Jordan, the Tunisian minister will have talks with officials of the Transport Ministry on bilateral relations between the two countries in various fields of transport.

Tunisian official arrives for talks on cooperatives

AMMAN (Petra) — The president of the Tunisian Farmers Federation arrived in Amman Monday for a short visit to Jordan. He is scheduled to meet officials of the Jordanian Cooperative Organisation (JCO) and discuss with them ways of developing cooperation between the federation and the JCO.

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Talhouni receives APU official

AMMAN (Petra) — Upper House of Parliament Speaker Hajjat Al Talhouni Monday received Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) Secretary-General Abdul Rahman Al Burawi, who arrived in Amman from Damascus.

They discussed several questions related to Arab parliamentary affairs and ways of coordinating topics to be included on the agenda of the next APU session scheduled to be held in Morocco early next year.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Jordan-Bulgaria trade ties discussed

AMMAN (Petra) — Industry and Trade Ministry Under-Secretary Mohammad Saleh Al Horai Monday discussed with Bulgarian Commercial Attache in Amman Stefan Lejevi trade and economic relations between the two countries in general and ways of strengthening them. The Bulgarian official conveyed an invitation from his government to Jordan to participate in an international fair of consumer commodities to be held in Bulgaria next April.

Karak, Tafleh teachers courses end

KARAK (Petra) — Courses on methods of teaching English and school management for secondary school teachers in Karak and Tafleh concluded here Monday. The courses, organised by the Continuing Education and Local Community Service Department at Yarmouk University in cooperation with Karak Governorate Education Department, were concentrated on developing the skills of communications and participation in the decision-making process as well as educational problems facing school principals.

Village organises day of cleaning

MADABA (Petra) — Al Mansourah Village Council in Madaba District Monday organised a voluntary day of work in the town to clean public squares, schools, mosques and to remove sand and mud accumulated on sidewalks due to the recent rainfall. Students, teachers and residents participated in the campaign.

Zarqa enforces building regulations

ZARQA (Petra) — Building inspectors from Zarqa Municipality Monday began inspecting buildings constructed on the sides of main streets to prevent the intrusion of sand, mud and stones to the main streets. The municipality requested builders to set up barriers near their buildings to prevent flow of water and sand to the streets which obstruct traffic and damage the asphalt. The municipality said strict measures would be taken against violators.

Municipalities set up joint projects

RAMTHA (Petra) — The municipalities of Ramtha, Turra and Al Shajara in Ramtha District have agreed to construct a joint slaughter-house. They also decided to choose an appropriate plot of land for this project whose estimated cost is around JD 150,000. Ramtha Municipality will participate in the project by 60 per cent and the other two municipalities will pay the rest. In a meeting also held Monday at the office of the district governor, the three municipalities decided to form a joint services council for the municipalities of Turra and Al Shajarah and two rural councils in Amraweh and Al Thunaybeh and to choose 65-dunum plot of land for the project.

Karak officials discuss development

KARAK (Petra) — Heads of government departments, bank managers, presidents of charitable institutions, the assistant governor of Karak and the head of the Continuing Education Department of Yarmouk University held a meeting here Monday. The meeting discussed several issues related to the role of Yarmouk University in training citizens in the various sectors and developing their skills to achieve the educational and economic goals for serving the local community. The conferees decided to hold English, banking, car mechanics and electric equipment maintenance courses for residents of the governorate under the university's supervision starting next January.

Zarqa plans to curb desertification

ZARQA (J.T.) — Zarqa District Agriculture Directorate is preparing a study to implement an integrated programme within the national plan to curb the desertification in the area east of Zarqa, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra said. The directorate has also installed a 20-kilometre fence south of Al Azraq with the aim of increasing the pasture area in addition to the afforestation work being carried out in Azraq and Qasr Amrah.



University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali Monday addresses the opening session of a symposium on plant protection in the Arab World (Petra photo)

Symposium begins on plant protection

By Riyad M. Ahmad
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Arab Society for Plant Protection (ASPP) Monday started its first scientific symposium at the Faculty of Agriculture in the University of Jordan. The four-day discussions are organised by the ASPP in cooperation with the University of Jordan, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Jordan Valley Authority in addition to several public and private institutions.

The Beirut-based ASPP, set up in 1981, aims at promoting and encouraging scientific research and cooperation in plant pro-

tection all over the Arab World. Opening the symposium, University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali stressed the need for an integrated, comprehensive Arab agricultural strategy which would allow plant protection specialists to concentrate their efforts on practical application of the results of their research.

Dr. Majali emphasised that "introducing technology and modern scientific techniques in agriculture will help enhance crop production in the Arab World."

Dr. Majali also expressed hope that the ASPP can transform their working plans into practice.

Participants in the symposium represent 15 Arab countries in addition to international specialists in various fields of plant protection such as entomology, plant virology, nematology, weed control and pesticides.

Monday's discussions concentrated on plant diseases that cause drastic losses of main agricultural crops of high economic importance.

About 30 scientific papers were presented in Monday's sessions.

The opening ceremony was attended by Ministry of Agriculture Under-Secretary Salem Al Lawzi, deans of University of Jordan faculties and Faculty of Agriculture staff members.

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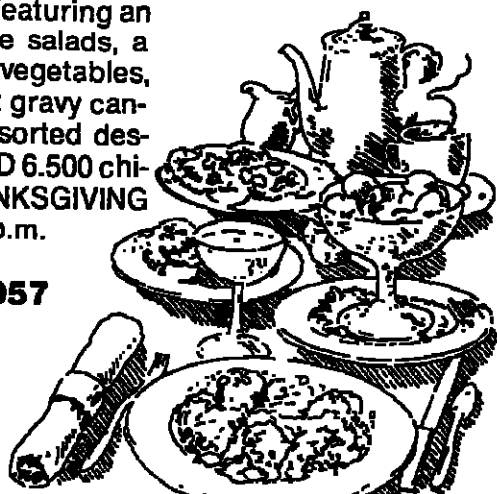
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معلومات مستقلة يومية في اللغة الإنجليزية من قبل مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية
تأسست 1975

Responsible Editor: **MOHAMMAD AMAD** Board of Directors: **JUMA'A HAMMAD**
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Editorial and advertising offices: **Jordan Press Foundation,**
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.
Telephone: **667171-2-3-4**
Telex: **21497 ALRAI JO**
Telegraph: **JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.**

The Jordan Times is published daily, except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

If he really cared...

NOW THAT Israel has rescinded its requirement that non-resident professors at universities in the West Bank sign an anti-PLO document or risk being expelled, our friends in the West, and particularly in Washington, will assume that all is back to normal, and United States Secretary of State George Shultz will stop standing up in front of press conferences and insisting on the glory of "academic freedom" everywhere in the world. The facts are otherwise.

The anti-PLO document was only the tip of the iceberg in terms of how Palestinian educational institutions at all levels are being harassed by the Israeli occupation authorities, who are funded, of course, by none other than our American friends whose secretaries of state have a peculiar habit of telling the world about the value of academic freedom which their own American money is stifling. Yes, yes, we know; it seems peculiar

to us, too; but this is how things are done in America, and those of us from less medagenic cultures have a long way to go before

we learn to adapt to The Age of Flash.

If Mr. Shultz is really so concerned about academic freedom, he has plenty of other examples of Israeli constraints on the normal functioning of schools in the occupied territories with which he could deal. We suspect Mr. Shultz and the American government have slightly overreacted to this one and revealed how much their Middle Eastern policy is based on expediency.

The American government is worried that it looks like the idiot if it talks of peace but finances Israeli moves that make peace with the Palestinians and the Arabs all but impossible. This is, in fact, the case, and it did not start with the Israeli requirement that university professors in the West Bank sign an anti-PLO document. If Mr. Shultz really cared about academic freedom, he would bring the television cameras back and tell the world about all the other things that the American-financed Israeli occupation authorities are doing to restrict the education of Palestinians in Palestine. Strike a blow for freedom, George.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Israel throws stones at others

It is no wonder Zionist mass media still pursue their hateful campaign against Jordan, and to resort to all sorts of lies and misrepresentations in an attempt to cast doubts on Jordan's national stands and tireless efforts to thwart Zionist expansionist ambitions.

What is to be wondered at is the futile drive aimed at discrediting Jordan's financial and economic position, making up stories unworthy of discussion or comment.

The irony of the Zionist propaganda is that it seems to forget that Israel itself is the first on earth in utter reliance on foreign aid and support, for survival. Any suspension or even untimely delay of such aid might most probably result in a

total break down of the Zionist state.

Yet, and in spite of living in a uniquely fragile glass house, the Israeli propagandists find it quite commendable to throw stones on other people's houses.

Nevertheless, Jordan's occasional borrowings, or receiving aid from Arab states do not change the facts presented by the governor of the Central Bank Sunday, asserting the safe and trustworthy position of Jordan's financial and economic position in the world. Such international trust is a clear evidence of the stability of Jordanian economy and reliability of its market, regardless of all campaigns and propaganda aimed at weakening Jordan's national stand and principled attitudes.

Al Dustour: The real character of Zionism

The Natori Karta, a small Jewish group that believes in the danger of Zionism to Jews and Judaism, could not regrettably attract world public opinion sufficiently, and unveil Zionism's real attitude of enmity to all religions—Begin government's behaviour only testifies to the validity of the group's views.

Following two arson attempts at Al Aqsa Mosque, the burning down of the Baptist Church and the looting of Virgin Mary's crown from the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the Israeli government has been working on overshadowing the unique religious character of the Holy City with the Zionist political stamp. Jerusalem was declared "the indivisible and eternal capital of Israel."

Despite the fact that the Israeli step met world-wide indignation, and that a great majority of states with diplomatic ties with Israel closed down their diplomatic missions formerly based in Jerusalem, the expansionist Israeli government continued its annexationist drive of the city, and

persisted in moving its official institutions into it. The last of such practices is the decision made by the Israeli federation of trade unions (Histadrut) to move its headquarters into the Holy City.

Zionism as a racist theory contradicts with all religions. The status quo policies it pursues for expansion and settlement, together with attempts at dominating all religious institutions are intrinsic in its very build-up.

If we add to this the systematic attempts to subject religious bodies and personalities to political standards, violating their basic rights, as was the case with the Armenian orthodox bishop, the Israeli authorities have left none in the occupied territories safe from the hegemonistic trends endorsed by the occupationists.

The Arab rule of the Holy City was that of a peaceful and dignified character, but now the whole world has to pay for the ambitions of the neo-Nazis. It is time all believers in the world did something to save Jerusalem.

Jaruzelski eases the iron grip

By David Storey
Reuter

WARSAW — The release of Lech Walesa last weekend was part of a calculated move by the Polish military authorities to appease their own people and Western opinion and pave the way for lifting martial law, probably next month, Western diplomats said.

They said the strategy involved a series of dramatic popular gestures, including the freeing of the former Solidarity trade union leader and an announcement of a papal visit next summer, combined with an iron grip on internal security. This approach, initiated with the outlawing of Solidarity on Oct. 8, brought real movement to the Polish political scene for the first time since martial law was declared last December.

It started after the authorities completed a framework of new laws for controlling a workforce still bitter about the loss of Solidarity, the first independent union in the Communist bloc. The new political initiative has been given extra momentum by at least partial cooperation from the Catholic church. On Nov. 8, the official news agency PAP said church and military leaders had examined the situation in Poland "and expressed a common concern about maintaining and strengthening calm and social order and also

government gestures, including Mr. Walesa's release.

Order not enough

A session of the Sejm (parliament) has been called for on Dec. 13. Government spokesman Jerzy Urban said the date was significant and recalled that "it is our wish to eliminate martial law by the end of the year."

Military ruler Wojciech Jaruzelski has said that when the military withdraw they will leave the government special powers "to safeguard the interests of the state and nation. There has been no indication what these special powers will be. The Western diplomats said both the Polish leadership and their allies in Moscow would want to guarantee that order can be maintained here.

But they said order alone was not enough, particularly for solving the dire economic situation. The 13 million workers needed concrete signs that their interests were being looked after before they would make much effort to get the economy going.

"We Poles won't accept cosmetic changes like this as being enough. We want to see that something is actually happening. It's no good raising wages when there are empty shelves," said one 60-year-old worker in Gdansk after Mr. Walesa's release.

conscientious work."

The authorities have given every indication, through diplomatic leaks abroad and official statements at home, that they plan to lift martial law by the end of the year and probably before Christmas. It has also been made clear, however, that both this gesture and the papal visit planned for next June could still be put off if "conditions are not right"—that is, if people misbehave by staging demonstration and strikes.

The authorities went to unprecedented lengths last week to counter an underground call for mass protests against the ban on Solidarity. They mounted a big show of security-force strength and a campaign of intimidation of workers and known Solidarity activists, mingled with promises of material benefits to workers. Workers spoken to in several cities were cowed by threats of sacking, prison sentences and fines at times of great economic hardship and with winter looming. They felt that further efforts to stage strikes and stoppages had little point at this time.

Underground leaders appealed last month for demonstrations on Dec. 13, the first anniversary of martial law. But that was before the relative failure of last week's protest call and the conciliatory

The buck stays with Mr. Reagan

Rami G. Khouri

The quick return to the Middle East of United States special envoy Philip Habib is, above all, a sign of impending panic in Washington. There is concern that the recent Middle Eastern peace initiative of President Reagan has gotten nowhere fast, and Mr. Habib, in the finest American tradition, has been despatched to the area to make magic.

The Reagan initiative, judged on its own merits, is a significant and important step forward for the Americans, and, with great generosity, could be taken as a sign of American good faith. But it is difficult to be generous either to Mr. Reagan or to Mr. Habib in the wake of the massacre of Palestinians at Sabra and Shatila camps. So one tries to put emotion aside and deal with facts, and the facts indicate that the Reagan initiative has little chance of moving anywhere fast unless its promise of a fair Arab-Israeli peace is backed more firmly by a clear American commitment to equal rights for

both Palestinians and Israelis. The Reagan initiative signals an American inclination to be more reasonable, a prospect that should be encouraged by all possible means. But there is a difference between encouraging American moderation and submitting meekly to American blackmail. The American leadership would have the world believe that it is up to Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), more or less on their own, to initiate a peace-making process by embracing the Reagan approach and entering into negotiations with Israel. One anonymous American official was quoted as saying last week: "Look, we are offering Israel a chance to get lasting peace in return for territory. But we can't guarantee the peace. Neither can Egypt. Only (King) Hussein and the Palestinians can do that."

Is that so? If King Hussein and the Palestinians could guarantee peace, we would have had peace

many years ago. We suspect that the Americans, in their continuing quest to absolve themselves of responsibility for much of the killing and destruction of recent years in the Middle East, are simply trying to pass the buck. But there is a little wooden plaque in the office of the president of the United States which reads "the buck stops here", and we would hope that it indicates more than a show business commitment to traditional American principles of honour and honesty.

Mr. Reagan indicated in his September 1 speech that his country wishes to be more fair and balanced in its approach to peace-making in the Middle East. But the promise of his words is not reflected fully in the actions of the American government. The imbalance between America's commitment to Israeli statehood, the promise of dialogue with the PLO if it recognises Israel, and the burden it places on Jordan to enter talks now or face a period of great

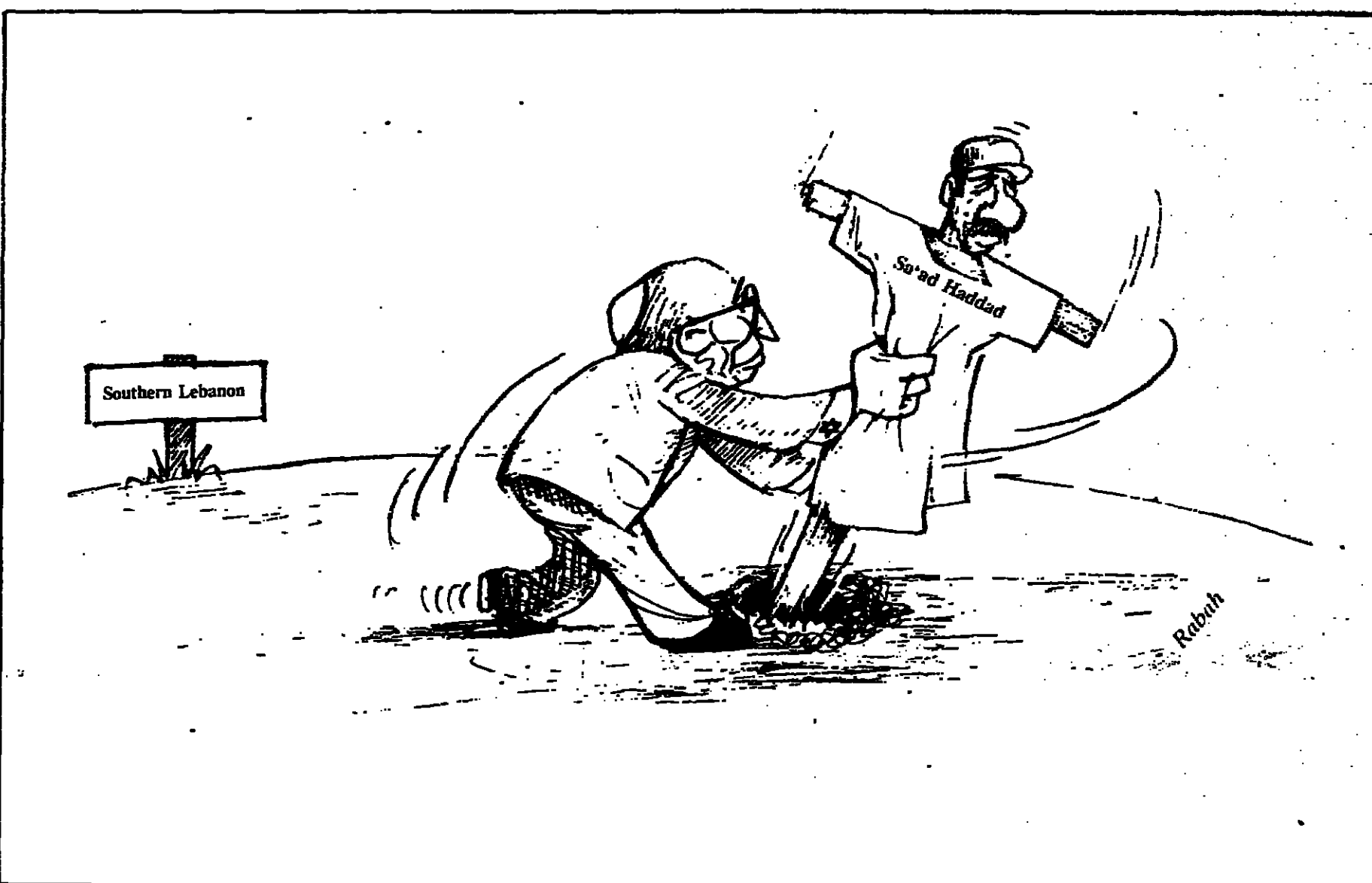
uncertainty, is an imbalance that is too blatant to ignore. All the generosity of Arabia will not make this imbalance go away.

The American insistence that this is the last chance for peace for a very long time is not fully grounded in reality. We suspect that a big reason for the American emphasis on the element of time is that time works against America and its interests in this part of the world. It is also a flawed mechanism by which Washington can distract our attention from the moral responsibility that America bears for the events of the past several years. If they are panicking in Washington, that is all the more reason for the Arabs to maintain their composure. This is not to suggest that we should ignore the Reagan initiative or automatically belittle it. To the contrary, it is an American gesture that should be reciprocated in kind. The Americans have come forth with some good words on some key issues, and we should respond by pro-

viding them with equally reasonable words on the same issues. We should indicate, as Washington has indicated, an inclination to be reasonable. Fair enough.

"But this is not all we are asked to do. We are asked to go one step further and make the gestures that the United States itself is unwilling to make—unilateral gestures that the United States refused to make in Vietnam, over the hostages in Iran or over the Polish situation.

The continuation of the present trend in the area will inevitably lead to more destruction and chaos. We know it, and we would like to avert it. But there is a big difference between changing the course of events by asking all sides to make equal and simultaneous gestures of co-existence; and by asking only one side to submit to the moral blackmail of great powers who find it easier to resort to hypocritical, imbalanced policies rather than face up to the hard facts of their own partiality and political flaws.



Transatlantic tensions aggravated

By John Rogers
Reuter

LONDON — President Reagan's lifting of U.S. sanctions on the Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe has largely healed a five-month rift in Washington's relations with its European allies.

But on the common aim of ensuring that Moscow does not benefit strategically from its trade with the West, the sanctions episode has only restored allied thinking to its position last summer. In the process, it has left President Reagan with the temporary embarrassment of what is widely seen in Europe as a climbdown in the face of concerted allied hostility to the pipeline sanctions.

And it has aggravated underlying transatlantic tensions, especially between the United States and France, the only European ally to dissociate itself from Mr. Reagan's weekend announcement that an agreement had been reached on trade with Moscow.

French President Francois Mitterrand flatly stated that no accord had been reached. France, he said, "is not party to what is perhaps not even an agreement."

In other West European capitals, the lifting of sanctions was greeted with relief as ending a divisive dispute which had weakened the NATO alliance. Mr. Reagan's action was widely seen as returning the alliance to its stand at the annual Western summit in Versailles last June, at which a rough formula to tighten controls on business deals with Moscow was agreed.

In a tradeoff at Versailles, Mr. Reagan agreed to occasional government intervention to prevent upheavals in dollar and other Western currency values in return for European agreement to tighten controls on credits and strategic exports to Moscow.

But the agreement was marred by Mr. Reagan's decision, less than two weeks later, to extend U.S. sanctions on American companies supplying equipment for the Soviet gas pipeline to foreign

subsidiaries and companies shipping U.S.-licensed equipment. The European allies, keen to preserve valuable business with Moscow at a time of economic recession, were furious at a move made without consultation, and told their companies to honour contracts signed with the Soviet Union.

Diplomats said the president's decision to lift the sanctions had restored previous board allied agreement. But opinion was divided on whether the alliance had emerged unscathed from the row. Mr. Reagan imposed the sanctions to penalise Moscow for what he saw as a Soviet imposture behind December's imposition of martial law in Poland.

Some European diplomats said the dispute had thrown underlying differences of emphasis between President Reagan's hardline anti-communism and the more muted approach of most West European governments into starker relief. It had also made the

European allies, and especially France, more wary of U.S. attempts to steamroller its allies into acting the way it wanted, they added. But others saw a silver lining to the cloud created by the dispute in that it had concentrated thinking on a concerted approach towards Moscow. In Bonn, West German officials said the agreement reported by Mr. Reagan was more than just a face-saving compromise. "It carries on what was agreed on economic relations with the Soviet bloc at Versailles with a more precise description," an official familiar with the accord said.

But German officials generally felt the agreement was unlikely to make much difference to West German trade relations with Eastern Europe.

Mr. Reagan announced an understanding on three points — no new natural gas deals with Moscow, strengthened controls on strategic exports, and early moves to monitor financial relations with the Soviet Union and harmonise export credit policies.

No real change

The German officials said these would mean no real change for Bonn because no new deals were planned. A review of strategic exports was already under way and Western lending to the Soviet bloc had effectively dried up because of the Communist bloc's severe economic problems.

In Britain, Foreign Secretary Francis Pym said there had been agreement on principles, but the European allies had made no concessions to Washington.

"It was a unilateral decision by the Americans to apply sanctions, so it was a unilateral decision to lift them," he said. Any embarrassment Mr. Reagan has suffered and France's unaccommodating stand do not appear to have changed the allied attitude substantially.

President Mitterrand, who has long bridled at what he regards as heavy-handed U.S. diplomacy, said France would continue to negotiate on East-West trade is-

ues provided it retained its freedom of decision. Talks between the allies on monitoring financial relations with Moscow are expected to continue in bodies such as the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Diplomats said all allied governments agreed on the principle of not allowing the Soviet Union to benefit militarily from its trade with the West, though they differed on the degree of emphasis it should be given. Talks on the sale of strategic items would continue in the allied Coordinating Committee for Export Controls (COCOM).

When this secret body last met, in Paris last month, the United States pressed the European allies and Japan for tighter controls to halt advanced technology exports but met a frosty reception from several countries. France and some other European allies, including Britain's conservative government, are strongly opposed to any measures that smack of a U.S.-led trade war with Moscow.



Malaria defies control campaigns

By Joy Aschenbach

WASHINGTON — Despite decades of struggling against it, malaria is once again on the rise around the world.

In the last 10 years the number of cases doubled worldwide. In some places, it increased 30 to 40 times.

The latest World Health Organisation (WHO) figures report 150 million new cases of malaria in 1981, with an estimated 215 million people chronically afflicted with the disease. Malaria is at its worst in Africa, killing more than a million people a year.

Victims of their geography, those most severely stricken live within a mosquito-infested band around the tropical middle of the globe. It cuts across sub-Saharan Africa, southern Asia to New Guinea in the Pacific, Central America and most of South America. A total of 107 countries was affected by the disease last year.

No stopping it

At its peak just over 30 years ago, malaria claimed a life every 10 seconds, about 3 million a year. In 1956 WHO launched a campaign to wipe out malaria everywhere—except Africa, considered too heavily infested and difficult to tackle. The number of cases dropped sharply in some parts of the world. India, for example, which had 75 million cases at independence in 1947, reported less than 100,000 by the mid-1960s.

But by the early 1970s many of the same regions watched malaria cases start to climb again. WHO retreated from its ambitious goal. And some "eradication" efforts were forced to change names to simply "malaria control" programmes.

By 1975 the number of cases in India jumped to over 7 million. From 1974 to 1980 malaria in the Americas rose more than 221 per cent, to almost 600,000 cases a year. Over the next few years, WHO forecasts, "the global malaria situation may be expected to deteriorate further."

What happened? Anti-malaria programmes became victims of their own successes. After years of bom-

bardment with insecticides such as DDT, many mosquitoes built up resistance to the chemicals. Certain malaria developed immunities to the drugs used against them.

Depending on the part of the world, the disease also spread because funds were diverted to other programmes as malaria declined, some governments still lacked the money and methods to deliver health care, people and development moved into formerly unexplored regions, or civil wars and political turmoil disrupted the fight against malaria.

Part of life

The disease, which has plagued the world since at least the time of Hippocrates (fifth century B.C.), became accepted as part of life among some peoples. Its debilitating effects have helped keep some Third World countries poor.

Afflicting people with high fevers, chills, sweats, and malaise, malaria is a protozoan parasite, not viral like yellow fever. It is transmitted by the bite of a female Anopheles mosquito. The females of about 50 species use human blood for protein to produce their eggs.

Landing on the body with head pointed down, the mosquito takes a drink of malaria-contaminated blood from one person, flies off, and with another bite infects somebody else. The mosquito passes on any one of four malarial parasites that can harm people. One type, Plasmodium falciparum, can be deadly.

Among the leading causes of death in Africa, it has become so entrenched there that even today there is no real hope of eradicating it, health officials concede.

"The mosquitoes in Africa even breed in water that collects in the small holes made by animal hoof prints," explained Dr. Joseph Stockard, of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID). "But we can no longer look at the African situation and ignore it."

For the first time, WHO, AID, and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) plan to tackle malaria in at least part of Africa, starting with 12 countries in the next eight years.

With eradication impossible,



Tanzanian mothers get their babies checked for signs of malaria

the programme will simply try to cut down the death rate, which takes its heaviest toll on children under the age of five, who not built up natural immunities.

"The plan is to treat the children once they are sick and hope that they will develop enough immunity to live in that continually hostile environment," Stockard said.

Alarming in Americas

Next to Africa, falciparum mal-

aria and chronic malaria are worst in Southeast Asia, particularly Thailand and Cambodia. But the death rate is not as great because medical care is more available.

In the Americas, total eradication is still a goal despite warnings by health officials that the recent malarial increase is "alarming." More than \$1.4 billion was spent on anti-malaria programmes in the Americas from 1957 to 1980, but the number of cases rose 1,100 per cent.

Along the Pacific coast of Central America, mosquitoes have developed resistance to all the common insecticides, creating a serious problem for El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

Haiti has the same problem with mosquitoes in the Caribbean. In the severely affected South American countries, Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru, anti-malaria programmes are simply too poor to do the job.

"Building roads into the once uninhabited interior of Brazil has caused serious outbreaks in parts of the Amazon that are being opened for development," Dr. Jaime Ayvalde of the Pan American Health Organisation said.

On the plus side, malaria has been eliminated from all Caribbean islands except the once shared by Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

Although eradicated from the United States in the 1950s, malaria has been reported at increasing rates in the last decade.

but nearly all cases are imported. Almost no one gets it from a mosquito bite here anymore.

According to the CDC, the numbers first shot up when several thousand returning Vietnam veterans also brought home malaria. Of the more than 1,000 cases in 1981, 80 per cent were imported, mostly by Southeast Asian refugees and immigrants from India.

Hoped-for Vaccine

"There's little danger that malaria will come back here," said Dr. Hans Lobel of the CDC. "The reservoir of people with the disease is so small and many of right ingredients are missing."

Once rampant throughout the South, malaria was the reason for creating an infectious disease control center in 1946 and locating it in Atlanta.

Worldwide attempts to battle malaria must still rely on drugs and insecticides. There is no vaccine yet, although much of the research today is directed at discovering one. The difficulty: malaria itself.

Neither viral nor bacterial, the malarial parasite has a complex life cycle in both mosquito and man. It is far more complicated than its 17th-century Italian name, "Mala aria" was the name given to the fevers then because they were believed caused by breathing the "bad air" of the marshes and swamps.

—National Geographic News Service

Far East drugs worry U.S.

By Razak Lee
Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — The United States, deeply worried by the implications of a glut of heroin from southeast Asia, is appealing to the world community to help it fight against illicit drugs.

U.S. narcotics officials who met in Kuala Lumpur this month for a three-day regional conference said they were unhappy that many nations regarded drug addiction as an American problem even though the menace was just as serious and as widespread in other countries.

The officials were particularly concerned by the surplus of heroin from another humpster opium harvest, estimated at 600 tonnes, in the notorious Golden Triangle straddling the borders of Thailand, Laos and Burma.

Following a drought in the triangle in the late 1970s, the consuming markets in Western Europe and the United States have been dominated by heroin from "Golden Crescent" states of Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The officials said a tremendous stockpile of Crescent heroin could supply the street market for the next five or six years and the humpster crop in the triangle compounded the problem.

They said heroin prices were falling as triangle heroin fought with crescent heroin to regain its traditional markets while at the same time seeking new and bigger markets in Asia, New Zealand and Australia.

The United States sought more cooperation from governments in Asia to stop heroin reaching the black market by controlling the growing of opium and intensifying action against heroin traffickers and addicts, they said.

The officials estimated that more than a third of the world's

illicit opium and heroin originated in southeast Asia.

Noting that the number of drug addicts in the United States was now increasing after stabilising at about 400,000 for several years, they said they feared a rapid rise in addiction throughout the world.

The U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) said that more than 200 kilograms of heroin worth about \$50 million bound for street markets in the United States, West Europe and Asia had been intercepted so far this year.

Arrests for drug trafficking had been made in Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Hong Kong and Australia.

Military campaigns

Thailand and Burma recently launched military campaigns against opium warlord Chueh-Fu, also known as Khun Sa, who controls the triangle opium trade through the guerrilla Shan United Army.

Burma, which has an estimated 100,000 drug addicts, destroyed more than 44,000 acres of opium poppy plantations in the Shan states.

Malaysia and Singapore both have the death penalty for drug trafficking and set up a coordinating body this year to enable narcotics officers to operate across their common border.

But the U.S. officials said they still felt the world community had not committed itself wholeheartedly to fight the drug problem.

The United Nations Narcotics Commission, facing mounting difficulties and frustrations in trying to control the illicit drugs market, urged the world body early this year to declare an international year against drug abuse.

"So long as we still have addiction problems, we have not done

enough to control the drug problem and we have a long way to go," Dominick Dicarlo, U.S. assistant secretary for international narcotics matters, told reporters in Kuala Lumpur.

U.S. narcotics officials said they estimated at least half a million people would be involved in the production of 60 to 90 tonnes of heroin, from the growing of the opium to its refining and distribution as heroin.

"We are fighting a highly complex and sophisticated organisation which has money and the latest communications equipment to move the illicit drug trade," one official told Reuters. He said the problem would not be solved merely by arresting heroin couriers.

The officials, citing the example of Thailand, said the biggest task was to stop opium being grown.

Thailand has adopted a United Nations 10-year programme to substitute cash crops for opium, but the officials said it had so far failed to show any tangible results.

Narcotics officials in Malaysia and other southeast Asian states, while noting the U.S. fears, say they see a contradiction in policy by some Western nations in the fight against illicit drugs.

They point to the case of Beatrice Sabain, a French girl sentenced to death by the Malaysian high court this year for trafficking in heroin.

Her case received world prominence as the French press, regarding the death penalty as a violation of human rights, put pressure on Malaysia not to execute her. The sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment on appeal to the Malaysian Federal Court.

Malaysian officials said the death sentence for drug traffickers was warranted to prevent drug syndicates finding couriers

Adhesive patches well received

By Walter Bagley
Reuters

NEW YORK — The use of adhesive patches to apply medication for heart disease has been well received by patients and doctors alike and may become a future means of administering many medications, according to a specialist in the field.

"This is a tremendous advance in therapy," said Dr. Bertram Pitt of the University of Michigan, a research scientist who helped develop and test the revolutionary patch, whose single application can substitute for taking tablets many times a day.

The slim, circular adhesive patch is currently being used to deliver a steady, time-released dose of nitroglycerin, which has been used for more than a century to treat angina pectoris, the chest pain indicative of heart trouble.

Dr. Pitt, who has conducted research and taught at several other major U.S. medical schools (Johns Hopkins, Walter Reed, Harvard), said the major advance of the patch concept is that it makes the necessary self-administration of life-saving medicine easy for the patient.

"The acceptance is phe-

nomenal," said Dr. Pitt. "They haven't been able to make the stuff fast enough."

He said the widespread enthusiastic reception for the drug patch was due to the ease and frequency of application—apply it in the morning and forget it until the next morning.

He said the patch, which transfers the drug through the skin into the bloodstream, does away with the need for a patient to take repeated doses of a drug, which most find difficult.

He said the nitroglycerin patch enables heart disease patients to "sleep at night" because it provides a steady supply of the drug, which prevents many from waking up with chest pains.

Steady dose

Many others find it a blessing because they encounter the angina symptoms under stressful situations and a steady dose helps them prepare for and then endure the situation, without having to worry about taking a pill when they need it.

More than two million Americans suffer from angina and millions more have other types of heart and circulatory diseases, which can be helped by the patch

technology.

Dr. Pitt said many other drugs, especially those beneficial to the circulatory system, can be adapted to the new technology, which involves saturating a special polymer with a medicinal substance that is released at a specific rate through the skin.

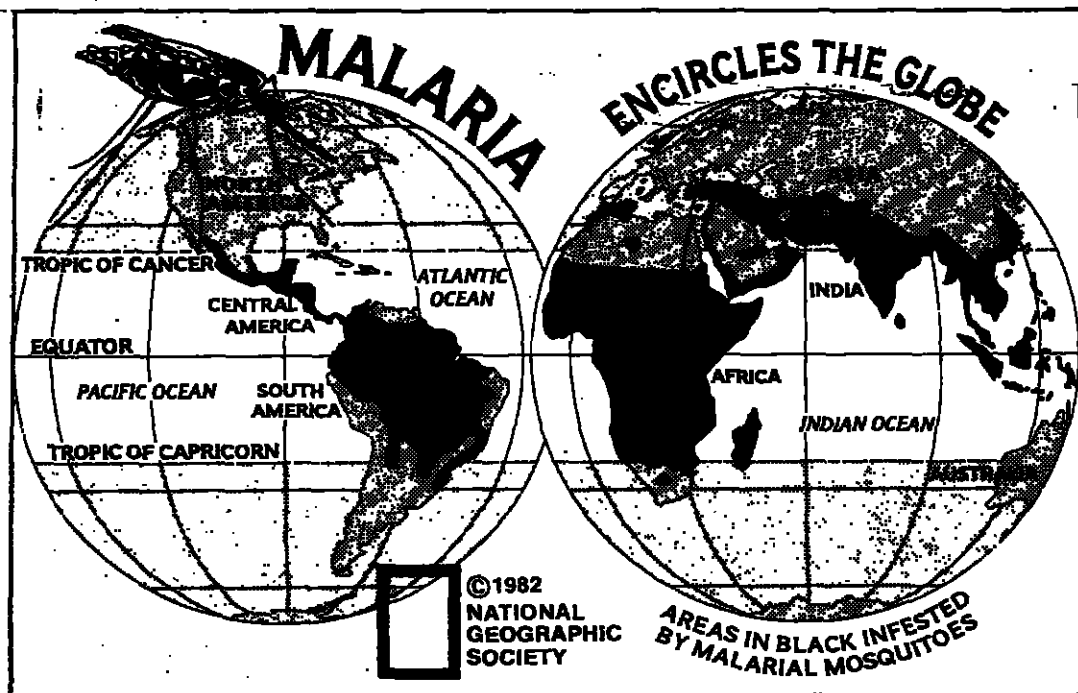
He said this application holds great promise for many other patients, especially those who must take multiple doses of a drug for long periods.

"Doctors find that their patients' inability to comply with prescribed applications of medicine is a major problem in proper treatment of a variety of illnesses," he said.

The application of the patch technology to nitroglycerin came early, Dr. Pitt explained, because the drug, although relied on for decades, had certain drawbacks. Its ingestion orally, and subsequent digestion, reduced its effectiveness because the liver's natural processes reduces its potency.

Applying the drug through the skin and directly into the bloodstream with the patch eliminated that problem.

The nitro-dur anti-angina patch costs about one dollar a day—about the same as similar but multiple doses of pills.



TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Koran
17:30 Cartoons
18:15 Children's Programme
18:30 Telequiz
19:30 Local Programme
19:30 Local Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:30 Spotlights
22:10 Arabic Series
23:10 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:30 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Comedy: Blue House
21:10 Documentary
22:00 Police and the Public
22:15 News in English
23:15 Love Boat

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
& partly on 9560 KHz. SW

07:20 Morning Show
08:00 News Summary
08:00 Morning Show
12:00 News Summary
12:00 News Summary
12:00 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:00 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 In Concert
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:00 Old Favorites
17:00 News Summary
18:00 News Summary
18:00 Top Twenty
19:00 News Summary
19:00 News Summary
21:00 Evening Show
22:00 Evening Show
23:00 News Summary
24:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsday 06:30 International 06:45
Financial News 06:55 RadioJazz 07:00

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

FILM

* Treach (episode six) The Tomb, at the
Goshie Institute at 8:00 p.m.
* Ecology in Action, at the French Cul-
tural Centre.
* Portraits of Famous Men, at the
French Cultural Centre.
* Architecture and Town Planning, at the
British Council.
* Jazz Now, at the American Centre.

VIDEO

* CBS Evening News at the American
Centre at 12:00 noon, 4:00 p.m. and
7:00 p.m.
* Video films on jazz, at the American
Centre at 3:30 p.m.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)
Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman
Catholic) Jabal Leiwid, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic)
Jabal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek
Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Red-
eemers) Jabal Amman, 42453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh,
71731.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh,
72561.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox)
Ashrafieh, 71751.
American International Church (Inter-
denominational) near Southern
Geographic Institute, 41993.
Baptist School in Shmeizani, 663249.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goshie Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alfa In-
formation department at Amman Airport
tel. 92205-6, where it should always be
verified.

ARRIVALS

06:45 Cairo (EA)
06:45 Aqaba (RJ)
08:05 Amman (RJ)
08:05 Amman (RJ)
09:15 Beirut (RJ)
09:30 Jeddah (RJ)
09:40 Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
10:15 Beirut (RJ)
10:35 Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)
11:00 Cairo (EA)
16:00 Baghdad, Istanbul (RJ)
16:30 Cairo (RJ)
16:30 Larnaca
16:35 Kuwait (KAC)
16:55 Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)
17:15 New York, Athens (RJ)
17:30 London, Paris (RJ)
17:45 Copenhagen, Athens (SK)
17:45 Madrid, Tripoli (RJ)
18:05 Rome (Alitalia) (RJ)
18:30 Cairo (RJ)
19:00 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
19:15 Karachi (LI)
20:30 Beirut (IMEA)
21:05 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
21:15 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
00:30 Cairo (RJ)
00:35 Baghdad (RJ)
01:45 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES:

06:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:15 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Amman (RJ)
07:50 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Beirut (MEA)
09:35 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:15 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
11:30 Athens, Copenhagen (RJ)
12:05 Cairo (EA)
12:15 Larnaca (RJ)
12:30 Cairo (RJ)
12:45 Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
14:30 Cairo (RJ)
17:30 Kuwait (KAC)
18:00 Beirut (RJ)
19:00 Kuwait (RJ)
19:15 Dhahran (RJ)
19:30 Damascus (RJ)
19:40 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 66111
Fire headquarters 22900-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 36300-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4
Akleh Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Madha, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeizani 66471-4
Shmeizani Hospital 669131-5
University Hospital 845845
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158
Al-Mushtaq Hospital 667227-9
The Islamic, Abdali 665292
Al-Abi, Abdali 664164
Italian, Al-Muhajir 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Madha 91611

GENERAL

Jordan Television 71111
Radio Jordan 74111
Ministry of Tourism 42311
Hotel complaints 66612
Price complaints 661176
Telephone
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 12
Overseas calls 17
Cable or telegram 18
Repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.

Apple (African) 240 / 200
Apple (American) 240 / 200
Apple (Double Red) 250 / 200
Apple (Golden) 160 / 120
Apple (Turkish) 250 / 200
Apple (French) 270 / 250
Apple (Starken) 180 / 120
Banana 260 / 200
Banana (Mukamar) 225 / 180
Beans 320 / 180
Beets 300 / 160
Bonani 180 / 150
Cabbage 150 / 120
Carrot 200 / 170
Cauliflower (white) 200 / 180
Chestnuts 740 / 700
Coconut 450 / 450
Cucumber (large) 150 / 120
Cucumber (small) 200 / 170
Dates 200 / 160
Eggplant (small) 180 / 150
Garlic 500 / 400
Grapes 520 / 480
Grapes (black) 330 / 300
Grapefruit 130 / 100
Guava 250 / 200
Lemon (local) 120 / 90
Marrow (large) 160 / 140
Marrow (small) 250 / 200
Olives 580 / 380
Onion (dry) 100 / 80
Onion (green) 180 / 140
Oranges 250 / 200
Oranges (Mandarin) 220 / 180
Oranges (shamouti) 160 / 120
Okra 380 / 300
Pepper (Sweet) 240 / 200
Pepper (Hot Green) 300 / 250
Potatoes 130 / 100
Sage 500 / 500
Spinach 300 / 200
Quince 150 / 120
Tomatoes 250 / 200
Turnip 180 / 140
Water Melon 250 / 200

SPORTS

Japanese, Chinese continue rallying in Asian Games

NEW DELHI (R) — Japanese swimmers and Chinese gymnasts continued to hug the limelight with record-breaking and medal winning performances on the fourth day of the ninth Asian Games here Monday.

China's 22-year-old student Chen Yong Yan, who spearheaded her team to a gymnastics gold Sunday, captured the individual crown with an almost flawless performance.

Her younger colleague, Wu Jian, also kept the crowd spellbound and won a perfect 10 on the long beam, but faltered on the vault to end up with a silver.

But Japanese swimmers, who have been in devastating form here, are again well poised to reap another crop of golds after setting two new records in the heats Monday.

Sixteen-year-old Mika Saito, a university student from Osaka, surged ahead of her rivals to win her heat in the 400 metres freestyle in 4 minutes 30.16 seconds, clipping 1.19 seconds from the previous record set by Singapore's Junie Sng in 1978.

Hidetoshi Takahashi followed suit with another record-breaking effort in the men's 200 metres backstroke with a time of 2 minutes 9.12 seconds. It sliced 1.75 seconds from the old record held by another Japanese, Tsuyoshi Takahashi.

While the Sino-Japanese rivalry intensified, a young South Korean girl hit the spotlight with a display of skill and concentration in the archery competition.

Twenty-two-year-old university student Kim Jin-Ho, who hit a world mark in the 60 metres individual category Sunday, set a new Asian Games record in the 50 metres Monday.

Kim, who started her archery seven years ago, scored 319 points shattering her own record of 300 points set in Bangkok four years ago.

Hosts India had a nasty fright in the hockey qualifying round when Malaysia led one-nil at half-time and appeared ready to cause the first major upset of the tournament.

However, the Indians came back strongly in the second half and ran out comfortable 5-1 winners. India and their arch-rivals Pakistan, who beat South Korea 10-0, are expected to meet in the final.

Defending champions Indonesia moved into the semi-finals of the tennis men's team event after a gruelling battle against the Philippines.

The other semi-finalists in the tennis competition are South Korea, India and China.

N.Koreans protest gymnastics result

North Korean officials pushed and argued with judges in the Asian Games gymnastics, dominated by China, here Monday.

The individual competitions ended in uproar when the North Koreans protested at a low score on the horizontal bar for one of their men gymnasts, Li Chollun.

However the protest was turned down and the men's event went to China's World Champion Li Ning with his colleague Tong Fei taking the silver and the North Korean the bronze.

The gold medal gave the Chinese a clean sweep of the four

gymnastics events decided so far. On Sunday they won the men's and women's team competitions and earlier Monday Chen Yong Yan took the gold in the women's competition.

Monday evening's men's event was the most dramatic of the competition. The three medal winners walked to the last exercise, the horizontal bar knowing a slip or flawless display could change the order.

Tong Fei, who was placed second at the end of Sunday's team competition, scored a 9.90 and Li Ning, who has led throughout a 9.85.

Li Chollun was the last competitor needing a perfect 10 to tie for the gold medal and a 9.90 to tie Tong Fei for the silver.

He turned in a near flawless display to the delight of his supporters who cheered loudly.

However the cheers turned to boos when a score of only 9.65 was recorded.

North Korean officials rushed to judges table and banged their fists on the desk. They pushed at the judges who asked them to return to the competitors area.

The uproar lasted for about five minutes and order was only restored when other Asian Games officials arrived on the scene.

Games officials told Reuters that Li Chollun was penalised 0.02 points because one of the North Korean coaches shouted advice and encouragement to him during his routine.

Medals standings

Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze
China	11	8	7
Japan	8	8	6
North Korea	4	7	7
South Korea	3	3	3
Mongolia	1	1	0
Philippines	1	0	1
Indonesia	0	1	3
Iran	0	0	1

Arabian horses — big business in U.S.

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky (R) — Some call it a four-legged form of art but for others it is big business.

Helped by a generous tax allowance from the U.S. government, America's Arabian horse industry is experiencing a boom that some might envy.

Arabian horses differ from their better-known thoroughbred cousins in that they do not earn enormous purses from winning races, and the prices they commanded until recently were much lower.

But in the past few years the value of top-quality Arabian horses, noted for their sturdy beauty and 8,000-year history, has rocketed and increased tax benefits approved by Congress last year have helped attract investors to them.

Last February Lasma Corporation, breeders based in Scottsdale, Arizona, sold a mare for a record \$785,000. And last month a Lasma-East auction near Louisville drew bids totalling \$1,850,000 for 22 horses, an increase of more than 1,000 per cent over the same auction in 1980.

Arabian horse breeders like

Occidental Petroleum Chairman Armand Hammer, singer Kenny Rogers and Hollywood director Mike Nichols can now take advantage of accelerated tax depreciation provisions that allow them to write off the full value of a horse under 12 years of age in five years.

They and thousands of smaller breeders can also receive an investment tax credit for equipment and personal property used in their horse business.

Las Vegas singer Wayne Newton, an Arabian breeder for 13 years, calls it "one of the few businesses that Uncle Sam does allow one to participate in and take a tax deduction."

President Reagan is an Arabian owner as a result of a gift from Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo. The horse is stabled in Nevada with Newton's herd of 140 Arabians.

Tax shelters and other tax concessions for people with high incomes have often been criticised as a form of welfare for the rich which the country can ill-afford.

But while owners and others in

the horse industry welcome the tax allowances received from Congress they say these are not a major reason why Arabians are commanding high prices.

Owners of Arabians say the surge in prices for their breed stems from increased demand by investors seeking profitable new avenues for their dollars and by others attracted by the aesthetic appeal of the horses.

According to Lasma General Manager Don McCann, the demand existed before the 1981 tax bill signed by President Reagan. Many owners started owning Arabian horses as a hobby but turned it into a business once they realised its potential for profit.

Eugene Lacroix, a retired doctor who founded the Lasma breeding operation in 1944 and oversaw its eventual expansion into four states, also believes the horses have a double appeal.

Once considered a rich man's plaything, the Arabian was now seen by many corporate executives and successful professionals as a virtually a recession-proof investment, Dr.

Lacroix said.

Lasma, widely regarded as the leading U.S. breeder of Arabians, recently announced plans to develop a \$167 million complex northeast of Louisville that is expected to make Kentucky the North American Mecca of the Arabian horse industry, much as it is now for thoroughbreds.

There are some indications that the average top-quality Arabian breeder may now be more wealthy than the average breeder of thoroughbreds.

But officials who oversee Arabian show competitions emphasise that they still consider their breed to be the "basic family horse."

"We like to think that the fellow who is a schoolteacher or a carpenter or anyone else can own an Arabian horse since the price at the lower end of the scale can range as low as \$500," said Dr. Robert Ewbank, President of the International Arabian Horse Association.

Navratilova wants to return to her homeland

SYDNEY (R) — Top tennis player Martina Navratilova, who defected from Czechoslovakia in 1975, said Monday she wanted to return to her homeland to visit her family.

Miss Navratilova, speaking at a press conference at White City in Sydney, said she hoped the visit could take place in the middle of the winter circuit.

"I want to visit my parents, my grandmother's grave and see my dog," she said. "I am going to try to get a visa — whether I will get it or not is another question."

She said she also wanted a "100 per cent assurance" that nothing would happen to her if she went. Miss Navratilova has been an United States citizen since July, 1981. She defected from Czechoslovakia to pursue her professional tennis career and has steadily risen through the ranks to become one of the world's best female court stars.

England's Tavaré responds to Willis' call

SYDNEY (R) — England opener Chris Tavaré responded positively to captain Bob Willis' call to speed up his scoring when he hit 147 against New South Wales Monday.

Tavaré's second four century helped England, 10 behind on first innings, to make 342 all out in their second on the third day of the four-day match.

The touring team struck swiftly with the new ball as New South Wales started their bid to score 333 to win when Norman Cowans sent back former test opener Rick McCosker cheaply for the second time in the game.

Skipper McCosker, out for three in the first innings, was bowled for one this time and the state side were eight for one at the close.

Tavaré, whose slow scoring, in the drawn first test in Perth pro-

mpted Willis' call for a quicker tempo, made his runs in 351 minutes and included a six and 21 fours.

The England opener, who made 31 of the overnight 73 for one, was effectively supported by Geoff Cook, who scored his second half century of the match, and Derek Randall, with a brisk 48.

Cook followed his first innings 99 by making 73 and ensured he will almost certainly be retained for the second test against Australia starting in Brisbane on Friday.

Cook's place as Tavaré's opening partner was in jeopardy after he scored only one and seven in the Perth test.

Tavaré shared a second wicket partnership of 135 with Cook and put on 118 for the fourth wicket with Randall as England took

advantage of a New South Wales attack lacking their test fast bowler Geoff Lawson.

Lawson was resting a shoulder strain suffered while fielding earlier in this match but is expected to be fit for the Brisbane test.

England reached 309 for three at one point as spinners Murray Bennett and Bob Holland bore the brunt of the bowling, but the last seven wickets crashed for 33.

Bennett took five for 123 from 44 overs, including the wicket of Tavaré after scoring his 22nd first class hundred, while left arm opening bowler Mike Whitney finished with four for 60.

Whitney, who was called up from county second XI cricket to make his test debut for the injury-hit Australians in England last year, had a burst of three for 12 in 42 deliveries.

Finland's Mikkola leads RAC rally

DOLGELLAU, Wales (R) — Defending champion Hannu Mikkola of Finland regained the lead in the Royal Automobile Club (RAC) motor rally Monday with 13 of the 27 stages completed.

Mikkola, seeking his fourth victory, opened up a two minute 10 second lead over compatriot Ari Vatanen with teammate Henri Toivonen in third place.

Markku Alen, also of Finland, the overnight leader, slipped back to fourth place after experiencing power problems with his Lancia. Mikkola, driving an Audi Quattro, said he was delighted with his progress and added: "I hope things keep going as well. I have had no problems, not even a puncture."

Kim's death highlights efforts to make boxing safer

LONDON (R) — The death of South Korean boxer Duk Koo Kim, injured when he was knocked out in a title fight in Las Vegas ten days ago, has highlighted efforts from within the sport to make boxing safer.

Officials say 340 boxers have died from ring injuries since 1945 and the World Boxing Council (WBC) devoted much of its annual congress in Italy this month to discussion of ways to prevent injuries in the sport.

Kim, 23, who strung up banners written in his own blood at his training camp and vowed to win last week's World Boxing Association (WBA) lightweight championship fight or die, never regained consciousness after he was knocked out by Ray Mancini.

In South Korea, boxing officials and fans called for greater protective measures for boxers while praising the fighting spirit of Duk Koo Kim.

Local papers quoted foreign doctors as saying that boxers earn money in return for brain damage. The four-day WBC congress in Venice agreed to ensure that all boxers in its membership should in future carry a "boxer's passport" — a regularly updated book with details of their injury and fight record.

For a boxer to fight abroad, he will have to have authorisation from the local boxing commission, stamped in his "passport", that he is fit.

The WBC voted at its four-day meeting to establish next year a medical foundation in Los Angeles for research into the prevention and treatment of boxing injuries.

There was also discussion at the meeting of the possibility of lengthening breaks between rounds to 90 seconds from one minute.

Doctors in Britain recently launched a campaign fiercely criticising the deaths and injuries, including blinding, caused by professional boxing and called for its abolition. Members of the British Medical Association denounced boxing as not a sport but a legalised way of inflicting injury.

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Vilas named No. 1 for S. African Open

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Argentina's Guillermo Vilas was Monday named top seed for the \$310,000 South African Open Tennis Championships starting here Tuesday.

Vilas, ranked fourth in the world, will play Nick Saviano of the United States in the first round.

Fifth-ranked American and defending champion Vitas Gerulaitis, who has been in South Africa for the past week playing a series of televised matches, is the number two seed.

The Ellis Park tournament has attracted the strongest line-up since Wimbledon champion Jimmy Connors of the United States won the event in 1974.

Eight of the world's top 20 players will take part despite U.N.-backed efforts to boycott South African sporting events because of the country's racial segregation policies.

The other seeds are: 3. Jose Luis Clerc (Argentina), 4. Jose Higueras (Spain), 5. Johan Kriek (U.S.), 6. Sandy Mayer (U.S.), 7. Andres Gomez (Ecuador), 8. Buster Mottram (Britain).

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	Maher Pharmacy	Jabal Hussein	24-11 afternoon	669337
Thursday:	Murad Pharmacy	Alshmesani	25-11	Tel. 668633
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TIME

Britain's post-Falklands glow (success breeds confidence among British warriors)
Asian economy: The pause before the push (success stories in the Pacific)
Bombs and the bishop
The bishops speak out (cover story on pastoral letter on nuclear war)
Stalemate in the Gulf (lots of blood, no decisions in Gulf war)

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IMF, banks to co-finance \$6.5b loan to Mexico

NEW YORK (R) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has asked commercial banks to lead about \$6.5 billion to Mexico in a deal tied to an expected IMF loan, banking sources in New York said Monday.

The deal, part of a package designed to solve Mexico's chronic foreign debt problems, would be the first co-financing arrangement between commercial banks and the fund and would thus represent an important departure from previous IMF policy, the sources said. They said IMF Managing Director Jacques De Larosiere asked for new bank loans, which would be conditional on Mexico carrying out an IMF-approved programme of economic policies, at an unprecedented meeting with top executives of 18 major international banks in New York last Tuesday. Mr. De Larosiere, who has pub-

lically sought more cooperation between banks and the IMF to help countries in financial difficulties, said he would also ask governments to provide additional financial support to Mexico, the sources said.

The IMF has tentatively agreed to lend Mexico, whose foreign debts total about \$80 billion, nearly \$4 billion over the next three years.

The IMF lends to countries with balance of payments problems provided they adhere to agreed economic policies and its loan agreements are traditionally the basis for a recovery of financial confidence in troubled debtor countries.

Major banks, which have serious debt problems in Eastern Europe and Latin America, have themselves sought greater cooperation with the IMF and the

sources said they would welcome the new proposal as an opportunity to toughen the conditions of their loans.

They said a 13-advocacy group, spearheading commercial banks' efforts to deal with Mexico's debt troubles, was studying the plan.

But they said it would be hard to canvass all Mexico's bank creditors, who number well over 1,000, by the Dec. 15 deadline set by Mr. De Larosiere for the new loan commitments.

Sources at major banks also said it might be difficult to persuade smaller banks, many of which have sharply curtailed international lending this year, to advance more money to Mexico. Support from small banks would be essential because of the large amount needed, they said.

Speculation puts new pressure on sterling

LONDON (R) — Sterling opened almost three cents down against the dollar Monday and lost ground against other major currencies as speculation about the British government's intentions for the exchange rate put new pressure on the pound.

Dealers said the pressure on sterling began in Far Eastern foreign exchange markets following a report in the London Sunday Times that the British government was prepared to contemplate a further fall of seven per cent in sterling.

Last week the currency declined about three per cent against other currencies.

Sterling opened at 4.045 marks in Frankfurt Monday, down almost eight pence from Friday's close of 4.122 marks and its lowest

level against the West German currency since March 1980.

In London, sterling opened at \$1.5950, compared with a close on Friday of \$1.6245, and a wave of early selling by institutions and traders pushed it down nearly another cent to \$1.5860, dealers said.

They said there was no apparent support for sterling from the Bank of England at the opening, but dealers are concerned that the British treasury may be depleting its foreign exchange reserves through its support for the pound over the past few days.

Dealers said sterling was also pushed down against European currencies by a weaker dollar, which slid in response to Friday's half-point cut in the U.S. discount rate to nine per cent.

The dollar closed at a three-month low of 256.25 yen in Tokyo, down from Friday's 259.15 close in anticipation of fur-

ther falls in U.S. interest rates, dealers said.

Sterling received some support in later trading in the Far East from a report in the London Times, which put a different interpretation on the government's plans for the exchange rate.

The Times said the government was likely to resist any substantial drop in sterling after last week's decline, and it would almost certainly push up interest rates if the slide approached 10 per cent.

Sterling is now close to its post-war low of \$1.5675, reached in October 1976.

Exporters have welcomed the decline as it makes their products more competitive in foreign markets at a time when the world recession is biting deep into their order books.

But the fall in sterling is also likely to push up domestic prices and add to inflation.

GATT meeting must look into liberalising trade

GENEVA (R) — Trade ministers meeting this week must find ways of liberalising world food trade, fighting off protectionism and extending free trade rules to new sectors if the conference is to be a success, a senior U.S. official said Monday.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said world trade would face serious problems if the session of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) did not make progress on these key issues at the meeting opening in Geneva on Wednesday.

GATT, the 88-member body overseeing the world's free trade system, could itself be in question if the meeting ended with only a weak pledge to avoid import-limiting measures, he added.

The official told journalists the U.S. considers it crucial that ministers agree to study five contentious issues—agriculture, protectionist measures, GATT's dispute settlement system, North-South trade relations and trade in services such as banking and insurance which are "invisible exports".

"If you don't do any of these—and few have been achieved yet—then I think you will have a terribly, terribly serious problem," he said.

The conference, the first ministerial GATT meeting for nine years, was originally intended to produce a strong stand against current protectionist pressures. But disagreements among members producing a declaration for ministers to approve have resulted in a document which falls short of early hopes.

The world recession has led to unemployment in export industries and countries are under pressure to save jobs by keeping out imports from low-cost foreign producers.

The European Community has opposed an American proposal that GATT study agricultural trade with a view to disciplining it.

and the Third World has resisted another U.S. idea that GATT study the extension of its rules to cover services and high technology trade.

Commenting on the opposition, the U.S. official said: "If this organisation refuses to even study an issue, it has to make you wonder what its basic function is."

Washington was considering several ways to react if the ministers failed to agree that GATT should conduct several studies in the next two years, he said. But any decision on them would have to wait until the final result of the conference was known.

The United States and some other GATT members feel the European Community's agricultural policy, with its heavy subsidies to its farmers, leads to excessive exports which push out their own farm products.

U.S. officials have threatened to flood the world market with \$2.9 billion of stocked dairy products if no agreement on agriculture is achieved here.

Although the European Community originally agreed in preparatory meetings to a two-year study of members' farm policies, subsidies and import restrictions, it said last week it felt the powers of a proposed GATT agriculture committee were too far-reaching.

Developing countries have staunchly opposed U.S. proposals to study liberalised trade in services such as banking, transport and communications arguing that GATT is not the forum for such issues.

The U.S. idea of North-South negotiations, which would bring the fastest-growing Third World states closer to the level of tariffs industrialised states have in GATT, also met stiff opposition from Third World members.

The week of world trade talks opened Monday with the annual session of the GATT contracting parties.

Turkey ups petrol prices

ANKARA (R) — Petrol product prices were raised by between 17 and 20 per cent in Turkey Monday to match the falling value of the Turkish lira against foreign currencies.

An announcement in the government gazette fixing new rates set the price of medium grade petrol for cars at 102 lira per litre (56 U.S. cents) compared with 85 lira (46 cents) before.

Diesel went up to 68.60 lira (37 cents) per litre from 57.50 lira (31 cents) and fuel oil rose to 46.50 lira (25 cents) per litre from 39.10 lira (21 cents).

EEC to seek more cuts in steel imports

BRUSSELS (R) — European Community members agreed Monday to seek more protection against steel imports from outside the Common Market to help ease a financial crisis facing West European steelmakers.

Officials said that Community foreign ministers, who began a two-day meeting in Brussels Monday, asked the European Commission to negotiate a tightening of curbs on non-Community steel imports next year, to 12.5 per cent below 1980 levels.

Italy may face industrial strife

ROME (R) — Italy could face a winter of industrial strife if employers go ahead with their plan to abandon the existing wage index system at the end of the year.

The industrial employers' federation, Confindustria, announced in June that it would pull out of the wage escalator mechanism, known as the "scala mobile".

Talks on the issue with trades unions have since reached deadlock and recent proposals by the CGIL-CISL-UIL trade union confederation for scaling down the index's rate of increase had a mixed reception among rank and file members.

The confederation says it will agree to changes in the index only if the government acts to reverse erosion of incomes as inflation catapults wage-earners into higher tax brackets.

The employers insist on a deal to cut index payments before they will open talks on renewing three-year wage contracts due for renegotiation before the end of the year.

The recent collapse of Prime

Minister Giovanni Spadolini's five-party coalition government puts a solution to the deadlock even further out of reach.

If agreement on the index cannot be reached by the end of December, both sides agree that as a temporary measure they would have to revert to an older, less comprehensive index existing before the current mechanism was adopted in 1975.

The present system is based on an index reflecting prices of 100 consumer goods. Index rises automatically trigger wage increases for Italy's 12 million employees, with each one-point rise worth 2,389 lire (\$1.6) a month.

The most recent rise in Nov. 1 awarded workers a 13-point increase worth 31,057 lire (\$21) at a cost to industry, according to Confindustria estimates, of 850 billion lire (\$575 million).

This rise brings increases this year to a record 47 points, totalling 112,283 lire (\$76).

Trade unionists say their rank and file, particularly lower-paid workers, would strongly resist a return to the old system since it

would cut the rate of wage rises for the majority of them.

Most economists agree that the present index aggravates inflation, now running at an annual 17.2 per cent, though it is not the main cause.

"Inflation is already in the system but the scala mobile helps to fuel it further," said Economist Elio Pagnotta of the National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT).

Mr. Mario Dalco, a researcher with the community-dominated CGIL trade union, said: "The scala mobile tends to propagate inflation even if it does not actually cause it."

Economists say the most significant portion of Italy's inflation is "imported" as the lira's declining value against the dollar drives up the cost of oil and gas from abroad.

Unionists and employers agree that one main effect of the present index over seven years has been to erode income differentials. Higher-paid income groups are most affected.

"The differences in monthly salary between a newly hired graduate and the director of ISTAT is now only about 500,000 lire (\$338) whereas a few years ago it was far higher," said Mr. Pagnotta.

Private industry has had to pay a high price in payments aimed at restoring differentials, said Mr.

Isidoro Mariani, chief economist at Confindustria.

Confindustria says each rise in the index costs employers dearly in social security contributions. Next year they estimate they will face a 14.5 per cent rise in labour costs if the index continues triggering wage rises at its present pace.

Meanwhile, the budget ministry is forecasting a 13 per cent inflation rate in 1983. Confindustria says this gives employers practically no leeway to negotiate pay rises in the three-year wage contracts, but a cut in index payments would restore some room for manoeuvre.

Some trade unionists say they would be glad to be rid of the present index, which they regard as an increasingly blunt instrument of incomes policy. It has also undermined the trade unions' role in negotiating wage rises, they say.

But even these critics feel that Italy's trade union movement, weakened by internal divisions and strained by economic recession, is in no position to abandon the security offered by the index.

"Now that workers and employees have got used to the cushion against inflation offered by the scala mobile, they will not want their union representatives to give it up without a fight," said Mr. Pagnotta.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities drifted lower in quiet trade but government bonds were again depressed by sterling weakness, dealers said. The F.T. index at 1500 Monday was down 7.4 at 618.1.

Better than expected U.K. trade figures helped bonds rally 1/2 point or so in after-hours business, dealers added.

Equities drifted through lack of interest, with the half point cut in the U.S. discount rate expected for some time and so prompting little enthusiasm.

U.S. shares were mostly higher.

Metal Box ended 2p down at 164 having fallen from 172 to 158 after disappointing first half figures. Minet Holdings was 8p lower following an announcement concerning the resignation of its chairman.

Oils continued mixed with BP down 2p at 292 and Shell up 4p at 410.

Electricals were weak with Plessey down 20p to 624 on adverse press comment and Thorn off 10p at 423.

Amongst the leaders Boots was down 7p at 288 ahead of Thursday's interim figures. Beecham also gave up 7p at 383 while Glaxo closed unchanged at 1,305 after 1,340. Gold shares were mixed with movements ranging from 5 1/2 down to \$1 up.

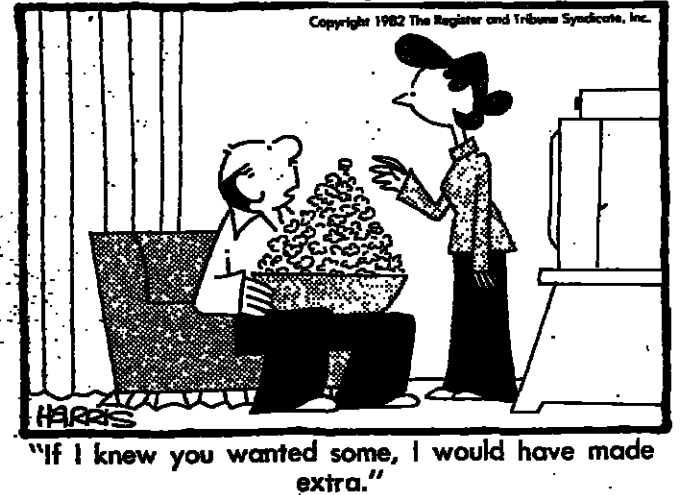
LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.5910/20	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2206/09	Canadian dollars
	2.5340/50	West German marks
	2.7655/65	Dutch guilders
	2.1805/15	Swiss francs
	49.24/27	Belgian francs
	1461.00/50	French francs
	255.25/35	Italian lire
	7.5030/60	Japanese yen
	7.2090/2120	Swedish crowns
	8.8630/60	Norwegian crowns
One ounce of gold	411.75/412.75	Danish crowns
		U.S. dollars

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



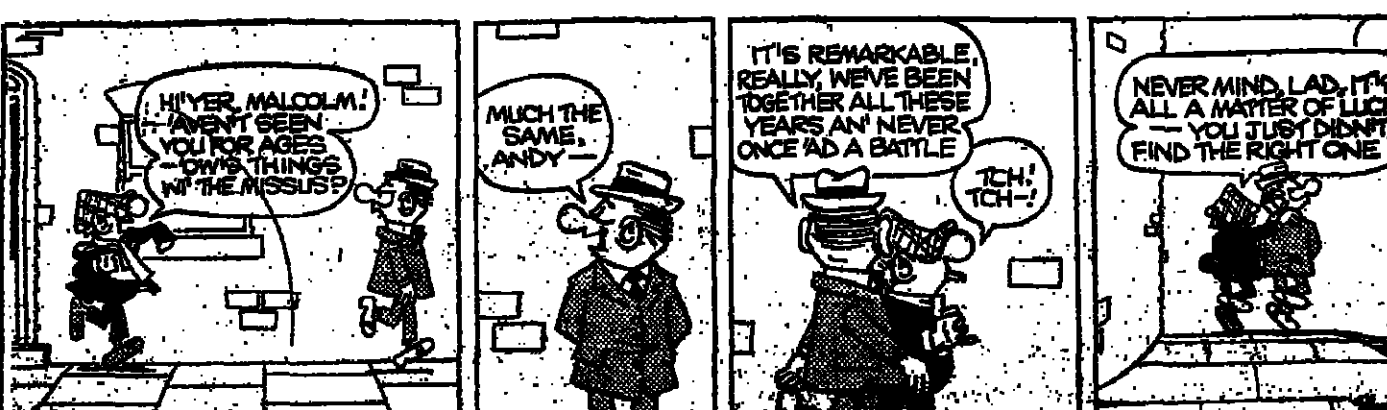
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



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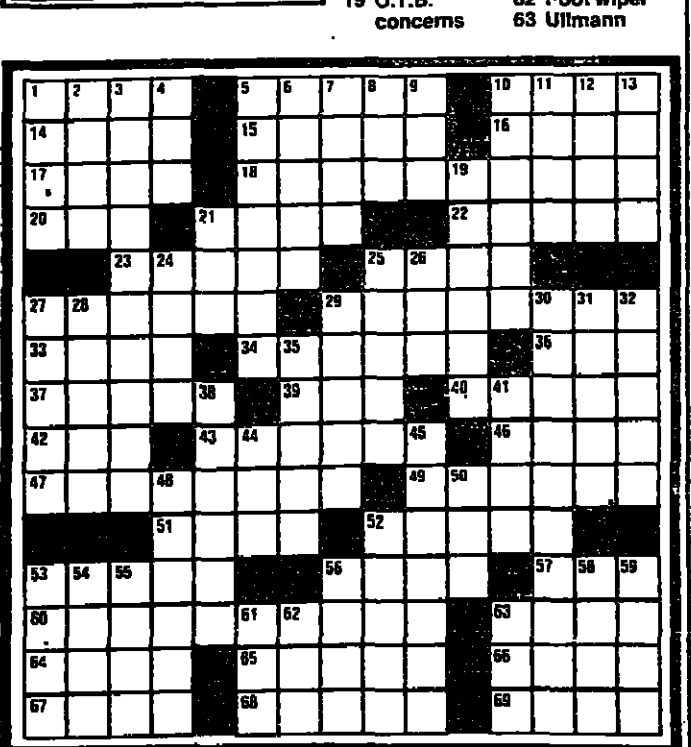
THE Daily Crossword

By Elaine D. Schorr

ACROSS	29 Sleeping devices	53 Computing	21 Hang-out
1 Take on the back	33 Killer	56 Field unit	24 — majesty
5 Liquid left-overs	34 Whales	57 Biting	25 Asylum
10 Reduce	35 Morsel	60 Old-fashioned	26 Indian
14 To pulp	37 Arthur's	61 City of Ohio	27 Turkey tot
15 Lined up	39 Lode find	62 City of Ohio	28 Bandman
16 Concerning	40 — on	64 Give	29 Telegrams
17 Record	42 Ananias	65 "Common	31 — les-
18 Kind of drive	43 French cathedral	66 Don Juan's	32 De Vito of
20 Atlantic Ocean cape	44 French cathedral	67 Blind part	35 France's longest
21 — ex machina	45 Laurel	68 Mount	36 Miles of the river
22 Winged	46 Canines	69 Miles of the movies	38 — in the Sun
23 N.Y. city	49 Art group		41 — of Wight
25 Gargantuan	51 Bone: pref.		44 New York player
27 Inventor's concern	52 City on the Willamette		45 Defaced

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

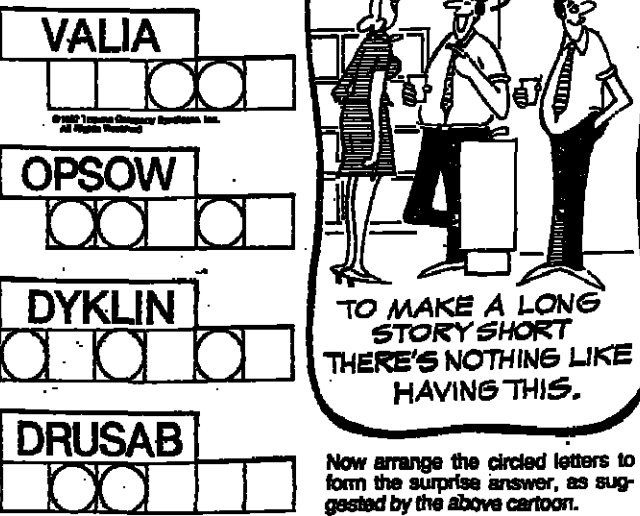
Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:										2 Algerian seaport	45 Defaced
ASA	BUFFET	BAILL								48 Weapon	
ATOP	ARIEL	ANNE								50 Rah's	
LOUP	GET	WHERE								52 Public row	
IMMEDIATELY	WEATHER									53 Basics	
T	DO	RA								54 — out (rescue)	
ACORN	S	ADIRABLE								55 — part (pretend)	
TENSE	ADAK	SEAS								56 Rose's beau	
TAU	EMILIA	SEAS								58 Hebrew measure	
TO	TO	RA								59 — Strip	
RESIDENT	ROWING									61 Exhilarating times	
LAC	EDISON									62 — wiper	
SPIRITS	EASTMAN										
TO	TO	RA									
OLEG	MACRAE	ENOW									
LESS	GREED	RODS									



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JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer: THE JUMBLE. MAKER BASIS PUDDLE GOODLY. Answer: It's often eaten after dressing—SALAD.

WORLD

Fires pistol in celebration at U.S. air base Polish policeman hijacks aircraft to West Berlin

WEST BERLIN (R) — A Polish policeman supposed to have been guarding an internal passenger flight against hijacking himself hijacked the aircraft to West Berlin Monday.

A spokesman at the U.S. military airbase Tempelhof, where the aircraft of Poland's state airline LOT landed, said the Soviet-built Antonov-24 turbo-prop was flying from Wrocław in west Poland to Warsaw when the hijacker struck.

On landing the hijacker jumped from the plane, spraining his ankle. He fired six shots from his police pistol into the air, apparently in celebration, before giving himself up, the spokesman said.

He had apparently boarded the

flight at the last minute, explaining that he was an additional security guard.

The 31 passengers, crew of four and other two security police were taken off the plane to be fed and questioned by American officials. The Polish news agency PAP said the plane would return to Poland as soon as possible.

9th since martial law

It was the ninth hijacking of a Polish plane to West Berlin and the third since martial law was imposed in Poland last December. In previous cases some of the passengers have also opted to remain in West Berlin rather than return home.

Hijackers are routinely turned

over to civilian authorities and can expect stiff jail sentences but they are never extradited.

Wrocław has been a centre of resistance to martial law and because of its Western location a frequent starting point for hijacks to the West.

A Reuters correspondent who flew from Wrocław to Warsaw last week said security precautions were extremely strict, with two security police normally on board, one in uniform and the other in plain clothes.

Passengers are told to remain in their seats throughout the flight and must ask permission to go to the toilet. The connecting door to the flight deck is locked and a spy hole allows the crew to see into the passenger cabin.

Hippo takes a good look at gawkers



A hungry hippo takes a bite on the roof of a car whose occupants paused to feed animals this week at the International Wildlife Park at Fort Worth, Texas. The drive-through zoo allows motorists to pause and feed animals. (A.P. laserphoto).

2 more desert FDP

BONN (R) — Two more members of parliament quit West Germany's Free Democratic Party (FDP) Monday, underlining the continuing deep divisions in the small party from which two other MPs have resigned in the last two weeks. Helga Schuchardt and Friedrich Hoelscher said they had left in protest at the FDP's lurch to the right. Mrs. Schuchardt, 45, a member of the Bundestag (lower house) since 1972, said she would sit as an independent until the planned general election next March but would not run again.

Mr. Hoelscher, 47, elected to parliament the same year, said he too would stay in the Bundestag, might join the Social Democrats but would not stand for them in March.

Roman ruins found near Mt. Vesuvius

WASHINGTON (R) — The largest group of human skeletons from ancient Roman times has been unearthed from a town buried by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius 19 centuries ago, scholars have announced.

Before the recent discovery, scholars believed most of the 4,000 to 5,000 citizens of Herculaneum had escaped the disaster which destroyed neighbouring Pompeii.

Since the site was first explored in the 1700s only about 10 skeletons had been found.

But the new discovery of more than 80 skeletons indicates the inhabitants of Herculaneum, apparently a fashionable resort for the elite from nearby Rome and Naples, had been fleeing towards the beach when they were overtaken by a searing avalanche of hot rock, researchers said.

The people had little warning, molten rock was about to engulf them, according to Dr. Haraldur Sigurdsson, a professor at the University of Rhode Island and an expert on volcanoes.

When they tried to escape, a roaring stream of ash, gas, mud and rock was already hurtling towards them at over 100 kilometres per hour, he told a news conference sponsored by the National Geographic Society.

For many, it was too late. Most of them probably suffocated in the stifling air as they gasped for breath, he said. Then the entire town was buried by more than 18 metres of mud and volcanic debris.

In addition to uncovering the victims and personal belongings, excavators found an eight-metre long capsaed boat and beside it a skeleton clutching a primitive type of steering apparatus.

Anthropologists and archaeologists believe the skeleton was that of a sailor, perhaps a helmsman, killed during an ill-fated rescue attempt when his boat was tossed onto the beach by the turbulent sea, according to Dr. Sara Biesel.

Dr. Biesel is the anthropologist in charge of preserving the human remains at Herculaneum.

She believes the findings will provide the best clues so far to how the ancient Romans looked and lived. At least 75 adult skeletons are needed to adequately study a population, she said.

Although about 2,000 people perished at Pompeii 16 kilometres away, only about a dozen skeletons still survive which is not enough to make generalisations, she said.

So far about 36 skeletons have been removed from their resting places at Herculaneum and treated in preservative.

Dr. Biesel described one victim whose skeleton was displayed at the news conference. Judging from the sword found beside him and the shape of his bones she said he was probably a strong also tall for his time, about 5 feet 8 inches.

"I think he was a pretty impressive macho-looking guy," she said, adding he was not handsome because of a very large nose and missing front teeth.

He was also rather well-to-do because beside him were a purse of gold coins and a handful of silver coins, she said.

Other evidence of wealth was uncovered, Dr. Biesel said. Gold rings set with gemstones adorned the hand of one female victim.

Dr. Giuseppe Maggi, a regional superintendent of Italian archaeology who is director of the dig, said he believes the excavation will unearth many more victims.

He said the recent excavation project, being supported partly by National Geographic Society funds, was touched off when workers digging drainage trenches in 1980 discovered four skeletons at the level of the old city under the modern town.

NEWS IN BRIEF

British poll shows Conservatives leading

LONDON (R) — The Conservative Party of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher retains a considerable popularity lead over the opposition, according to an opinion poll of voters published Monday. The survey by the Marplan organisation for the Guardian newspaper said the Conservatives would get 46 per cent of the vote if there were a general election now, the Labour Party 34 per cent, the Liberal Social Democratic Party (SDP) alliance 18 per cent and others two per cent.

Mrs. Bhutto wants to visit 2 countries

KARACHI (R) — The widow of executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto wants to visit Saudi Arabia and Iran after treatment of suspected cancer in West Germany, a leader of her party said Monday. Mrs. Nusrat Bhutto left Pakistan on Saturday for Munich after getting permission from the military government to have medical treatment abroad. Pyarali Allana, of the banned Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP), said that before departing Mrs. Bhutto had expressed a desire to go to Saudi Arabia and Iran.

Australia to open mission in Brunei

BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN, Brunei (R) — Australia is expected to open a diplomatic mission in the Sultanate of Brunei before full independence from Britain at the end of next year, a senior Australian diplomat said here. Ray Spurr, deputy high commissioner in Malaysia, told reporters Canberra had asked for Britain's go-ahead but the request was also subject to final approval from the Sultan, Sir Hassanal Bolkiah. Mr. Spurr, who is accredited to Brunei, said the mission would become an embassy, or a high commission if a fully independent Brunei joined the commonwealth. Australia has offered Brunei help in training its students, civil servants and armed forces. Mr. Spurr said before returning to Kuala Lumpur Sunday.

Booby-trapper wins self-defence plea

TROYES, France (R) — A man whose booby-trapped transistor radio killed a burglar and maimed another was finally acquitted at the weekend after six years of emotive wrangling over the right to act in self-defence. A court in Troies, southeast of Paris, decided on Saturday that garage owner Lionel Legras had acted in self-defence and absolved him of the charge of premeditated murder. Loud cheers and applause greeted the decision. In Nov. 1976 Mr. Legras, enraged by a succession of burglaries, filled a transistor radio with explosive and rigged it up as a booby-trap bomb, which killed one thief and maimed another. He was convicted of manslaughter and given an eight-month suspended sentence in 1978, then won an appeal.

Spain arrests another colonel

MADRID (R) — The Spanish authorities have charged a fourth senior army officer with conspiracy to rebel, following the discovery of a coup plot last month, it was announced. A defence ministry statement said Lt. Col. Juan Fernandez Hidalgo was in prison awaiting trial. It gave no other details.

Aga Khan to meet Ugandan president

DAR ES SALAAM (R) — The Aga Khan, spiritual leader of Ismaili Muslims, interrupted a six-day visit to Tanzania to fly to Uganda for talks with President Milton Obote about plans to return properties confiscated from Asians by ex-dictator Idi Amin. The Aga Khan was due to stay in Uganda only for the day and to return to Dar Es Salaam in the evening. Aides to the Aga Khan said Monday's discussions would centre on the new Ugandan expropriated properties bill, which provides for Asians to return to Uganda and claim their former properties. The aides said the Aga Khan was primarily interested in reestablishing schools and hospitals formerly run on a charitable basis by the Ismaili community.

Salvadorean churchman condemns death squads

SAN SALVADOR (R) — A Salvadorean Catholic church leader has accused rightist death squads of murdering 78 civilians last week and weakening the prospects for ending El Salvador's civil war.

Jesus Delgado, secretary of the Salvadorean Bishops Council, said in a Sunday homily that an upsurge in death squad violence was ruining the government's attempts to work towards a political reconciliation of warring groups.

Father Delgado told a congregation in the Metropolitan cathedral that last week's murders included the beheading of nine civilians and the murder of three youths kidnapped from their homes at midnight.

"The (death squads) are showing us their cowardice and irrationality," he said. "They are gaining no victory."

Last week's paramilitary killings, the highest recorded in a weekly period since September, ran counter to the government's efforts to lure leftist guerrillas into the political process. Father Delgado said.

U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton warned the Salvadorean government last month to crack down on political violence here or face suspension of \$212.3 million in projected U.S. aid next year.

He said that as many as 30,000 Salvadoreans had been murdered

since civil war broke out three years ago, but less than 1,500 of these crimes had been prosecuted in court.

To continue U.S. military aid to El Salvador, the Reagan administration must certify to Congress in January that the Salvadorean government is making a concerted and significant effort to improve its human rights record.

Father Delgado said the government could curb the death squad violence in December to give the appearance of a better human rights record.

But the churchman said he feared paramilitary violence would jump in February after the Reagan administration issued its expected certification of an improvement here in human rights.

Police reported that two powerful bombs Sunday toppled a pair of electricity pylons in the eastern La Paz province, plunging the area into darkness.

A police spokesman said the bodies of seven beheaded youths were found at daybreak near the felled towers outside San Juan Nonualco, 51 kilometres southeast of here.

Chinese leader reassures Hong Kong businessmen

PEKING (R) — China will recover sovereignty over Hong Kong by 1997 but the British colony will be governed by its own people after the restoration of sovereignty, Hong Kong's prosperity and stability would be maintained, its system and the lifestyle of its residents would remain unchanged, and it would also retain its status as a free port and financial centre.

It quoted Mr. Liao as saying he had great confidence in Hong Kong's future. China has always insisted it would recover sovereignty, but no deadline had been given for the takeover.

Peking regards the 19th Century treaties which gave the colony to Britain unjust and therefore invalid. The British imposed them by force of arms on the crumbling Manchu empire that was overthrown in 1911.

Britain and China began confidential talks on the colony's future after Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to Peking in September, with the declared common aim of maintaining its stability and prosperity.

Neither side has released any details of the talks so far.

Mr. Liao's statement on Saturday was the first time China has said it planned to regain sovereignty by 1997, the date a 99-year lease to Britain runs out on the so-called "new territories" that make up more than four-fifths of Hong Kong.

"Mr. Liao told the delegation that China would regain sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997 at the latest, and would let Hong Kong people rule Hong Kong," CNS said.

The agency went on: "After the restoration of sovereignty, Hong Kong's prosperity and stability would be maintained, its system and the lifestyle of its residents would remain unchanged, and it would also retain its status as a free port and financial centre."

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'Senate balked at SALT II because of 2 youthful spies'

NEW YORK (R) — Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan said Sunday night the espionage of two young men played a major role in the U.S. Senate's failure to pass the Strategic Arms Limitation (SALT II) Treaty in 1979.

Mr. Moynihan, a New York Democrat who is vice chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, was asked on television what happened as a result of the spying of Christopher Boyce and Dalton Lee.

The two were convicted in 1977 of passing secrets to the Soviet Union. Lee, now 30, was given a life sentence for providing Moscow with coding cards which enabled them to decode top-secret U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) messages.

Boyce, now 29, worked as a clerk in the secrets vault of a U.S. defence contractor and provided Lee with the documents. He was sentenced to 40 years.

Asked what the result of their activities was, Mr. Moynihan said they made the satellite systems that were compromised "temporarily at least useless to us, because the Soviets could block them."

"...The fear that would happen, had happened, permeated the Senate and, as much as one thing, was responsible for the failure of the SALT treaty," he said.

"And if you think as I do that the breakdown of our arms negotiations with the Soviets is an ominous event, then nothing quite so awful has happened to our country as the escape of these two young men."

The SALT II treaty was signed by Presidents Carter and Brezhnev in June, 1979, but languished in the Senate, which refused to ratify it following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Central London was last flooded in 1928 and 34 people died. But the East English in 1953 in which 300 people were drowned.

The banks of the Thames downstream of London have since been raised, so low-lying areas are now protected by strong defences. But these downstream defences increased the danger to the capital itself — until the flood barrier was erected.

"The barrier is up," said Simon Turney, chairman of the GLC's public services committee, as the gates closed this evening. "It's a magnificent achievement. London is now safe from floods."

An engineer added: "People don't realise how lucky we've been."

Troubled Pershing II makes successful debut

By Michael Posner
Reuter

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. army officials are hoping that the first successful test flight of the troubled Pershing II missile will silence critics of the nuclear weapon on two fronts — in Western Europe and in Congress.

For the army, the flawless 100 kilometre test of the seven-ton missile carrying a dummy warhead at the White Sands missile range in New Mexico on Friday was perfectly timed.

Only days earlier, in a stunning setback to the army, a House of Representatives appropriations subcommittee voted to cut \$508.6 million, from the missile's production budget.

Congressional sources, however, say the successful test flight could make congressional critics, who have assailed previous test problems, take a second look at the weapon.

As a result, the full appropriations committee could overrule its subcommittee in a vote to be taken in December. That is the army's hope.

The Pershing II, with a range up to 1,600 kilometres, is an updated version of the 20-year-old Pershing I A and part of a package to modernise nuclear defences on Western Europe.

Modernisation plans for the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) call for 108 Pershings and 464 Cruise missiles to be sent to Europe to counter the new Soviet SS-20 mobile missiles poised on its borders and aimed at Western Europe.

According to the army, the Pershings could hit targets on Soviet soil within eight minutes of launching from West Germany and would be the first to reach the Soviet Union from Western Europe.

Army officials breathed a lot easier after Friday's test. It was the first success and followed a blow-up of the missile after a launching in July at Cape Canaveral, Florida. Earlier scheduled tests at White Sands were postponed because of electrical circuit problems.

One army witness to Friday's launch said it should allay fears among congressional critics that the new Pershing was an expensive dud.

However, the domestic criticism has been matched by that of nuclear weapons critics in Europe.

Deployment of the streamlined Pershing and Cruise missiles is part of a double-track agreement among NATO ministers.

That accord, reached in 1979, calls for Western Europe to accept the missiles, despite vocal opposition from anti-nuclear groups, in exchange for U.S. and Soviet talks aimed at reducing medium-range missiles in Europe.

The U.S.-Soviet negotiations are under way in Geneva but have produced no breakthrough so far. In the meantime, governments of Britain, West Germany and Italy have reaffirmed commitments to

deploy new missiles if no agreement is reached at Geneva, but the Dutch and Belgians have not said yet whether they would take their share.

\$18 billion cut

The same subcommittee that halted production funds for the Pershings also cut \$17 to \$18 billion from the \$214 billion sought by the administration for 1983.

Most of the cuts were in personnel, maintenance and defence operations. While voting against the Pershings, the group retained funding for other controversial programmes, such as the MX intercontinental missile, the B-1 bomber and troubled F-18 navy

fighter.

On Monday, Mr. Reagan will announce his plans for the basing of the MX, which has been under continuing attack in Congress.

Mr. Reagan's MX announcement will precede a major speech on Monday night on arms control proposals designed to build confidence between the United States and the new leadership of the Soviet Union, U.S. officials said last week.

The MX, a multi-headed nuclear intercontinental weapon, is part of a \$1,600 billion arms build-up Mr. Reagan has proposed to counter what he sees as Soviet nuclear superiority.

He is expected to announce a controversial "dense pack" basing system which would bunch the MX into groups. Dense pack advocates contend that attacking missiles also would have to be bunched. The explosion from the lead attacking missile would destroy the enemy missiles behind, saving the MX missiles.

In a separate development last Friday, a congressional budget office study said a build-up of conventional forces in Europe might be insufficient defence against a Warsaw Pact invasion.

The budget group said the U.S. would have to spend nearly \$63 billion on NATO's non-nuclear defence over the next five years, compared to the Reagan administration's proposed \$37.6 billion, for a force powerful enough to ward off an invasion.

LONDON — The world's largest movable flood barrier rose out of the River Thames last week to ease the threat of London being inundated and thousands of its inhabitants drowned.

The successful test of the \$450-million (\$765 million) barrier marked the end of eight anxious years of work as the Thames threatened ever more menacingly to swamp the sinking capital.

Posters throughout London have advised its more than six million people to learn the flood drill, using an emotive warning of what might happen — a picture of a child's doll floating abandoned on the water.

Scientists say the danger has grown because London is sinking further into its bed of clay and south-eastern England is tilting gradually into the sea.

The combination of a high tide and a storm at sea, forcing more water up the estuary, could push the river over its banks.

Authorities said major flood would put more than one million people at risk and cause damage of more than £3 billion (\$5 billion), with incalculable consequences

for the rest of the British economy.

The underground railway system could be paralysed, drinking water contaminated and gas and electricity supplies disrupted well beyond the flooded areas.

Last Sunday engineers showed for the first time that modern technology could hold back a full Thames tide and allow London's basement dwellers to sleep more easily in their beds.

The barrier (13 kilometres downstream from central London at Woolwich) features a unique design in movable gates, the engineers said.

The 10 steel floodgates normally lie horizontally in concrete sills sunk in the river bed to allow ships to pass.

When a flood approaches, huge wheels turn the gates through 90 degrees to an upright position to form a solid (520-metre) barrier sealing off the Upper Thames estuary from the North Sea. The whole process takes 30 minutes.

The gates are supported by nine large concrete piers capped with stainless steel which span the river looking a series of upturned ships' bows.

"They were designed like that to avoid making the whole project look like an unfinished bridge," said one engineer.

Perhaps just in time

As photographers circled in helicopters overhead and a crowd of journalists watched the gates rise 15 metres above the river bed, project consultant Ray Horner remarked: "A hostile element of the environment has been stemmed. I'm very glad after all these years of effort and frustration."

The scheme has been dogged by problems. Labour disputes, technical difficulties and wrangles over the contract held it up for three years, keeping Greater London Council (GLC) officials on edge in case the barrier was completed too late.

The final cost of the project was more than four times the original 1974 estimate of £92 million (\$156 million).

GLC officials put most of the blame on escalating costs caused by inflation, which rose to 27 per cent in 1975, fell and then peaked again at 22 per cent in 1980.

The officials said that in the immediate future the barrier would probably be needed only twice a year but by next century it could have to hold back a flood tide every month.

Past centuries have seen huge floods in London.

As long ago as 1236 the river overflowed and men rowed shallow boats across the hall in the palace of Westminster, home of the British Parliament.

The seat of government was drenched again in 1663, when London diarist Samuel Pepys recorded: "There was last night the greatest tide that ever was remembered in England to have been in this river, all Whitehall having been drowned."

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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Neither vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♦ K J 42
♦ A Q 10 8 3
♦ A 8
♦ 3

WEST
♦ 10 8 7
♦ 9 2
♦ 1 7 4
♦ K J 8 5 2

EAST
♦ A Q 9 6
♦ 4
♦ K 10 6 5
♦ Q 10 9 4

SOUTH
♦ 5 3
♦ K J 7 6 5
♦ 9 3 2
♦ A 7 6

The bidding:

North East South West
2 ♦ Pass 3 ♥ Pass
4 ♦ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Five of ♣.

The beginner is fascinated by the finesse, so much so that he tends to take every one in sight. The expert understands the possibilities of the finesse, but seeks to find ways of avoiding taking any, if he can.

The bidding needs a word of explanation. North's opening bid of two diamonds was the Flannery Convention. It showed a limited opening bid with precisely four spades and five hearts. South's jump

to three hearts was invitational and North, who held a maximum opening bid for the convention, raised to game.

West led a club. The neophyte would have little or no problem with the hand. He would take two spade finesses and a diamond finesse, and probably end up losing two spade tricks and two diamonds for down one. He would count himself most unlucky, and indeed he would be. But the expert would make his contract, and there is nothing the defenders could do to stop him!

The winning technique is to ruff a club at trick two. Declarer returns to his hand with a trump and ruffs another club with a high trump. Now he gets back to hand with another trump, in the process drawing the last of the defenders' trumps, and leads a diamond or a spade.

West plays. East can win the trick cheaply, but he is in an unenviable position. If he plays another club, he yields a ruff-and-suff to declarer, and the most his side can get is three tricks in the pointed suits (spades and diamonds). But if he returns either of those suits, he sets up a trick for declarer in whichever suit he returns. Either way, declarer will make his contract.